

Cutbacks Weighed In the B-2

Details Emerging Of Bush's Budget

By Michael R. Gordon

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Donald B. Rice, the secretary of the air force, is considering a slowdown in production of the B-2 Stealth bomber as military spending declines.

Mr. Rice also left open the possibility that the air force might eventually decide to buy fewer than the 132 B-2s it had wanted through the mid-1990s.

The secretary spoke Thursday as officials disclosed details about President George Bush's decision on the 1991 Pentagon budget.

Officials said a day earlier that Mr. Bush had decided to budget about \$295 billion for the Pentagon in fiscal 1991, which begins Oct. 1. This would lower the Pentagon's purchasing power by about 3 percent after inflation.

The figure is being derived from a \$292.1 billion limit on actual outlays set by the president.

Mr. Rice said 1991 might be an important "transition year" as the Pentagon adjusts to lower military budgets.

Asked about the B-2 program, he said the air force was "looking at the option of procuring it over a longer period of time."

The air force had initially planned heavy spending for the B-2 from 1992 through 1994: \$7.8 billion in 1992, \$8.4 billion in 1993 and \$7.7 billion in 1994.

An air force spokesman said the service had hoped to have 76 of its B-2 planes by 1995.

And the B-2, whose cost was initially projected at \$500 million apiece, has come under heavy criticism in Congress, though the lawmakers have approved billions for it.

A Pentagon official said a slowdown would be likely to delay fielding of a force of B-2s from the mid-1990s until the late 1990s.

This official said a slowdown was envisioned in proposals for cutting the 1992-94 budgets, which he submitted to Defense Secretary Dick Cheney last month.

Deeper Personnel Cuts

The decision is expected to force deeper personnel cuts than the Pentagon had planned for the coming year, officials told The Washington Post, and indicated that overall U.S. military spending through 1994 would be sharply lower than Mr. Bush projected in the early days of his administration.

After weeks of intense jockeying between Mr. Cheney and the secretary of the Office of Management and Budget, Richard G. Darman, Mr. Bush has made it clear that he is siding with Mr. Darman's deficit-reduction efforts instead of maintaining the military buildup of the Reagan era.

"Cheney did lose," a Pentagon official said. "He came up on the short end."

New York Agency Urges Return Of Fire Island to Its Natural State

New York Times Service

HAUPTAUPE, New York — A Long Island planning agency has recommended that almost 5,000 houses and businesses on Fire Island and in other shore resort areas threatened by erosion be gradually eliminated and that the barrier islands on which they stand be returned to nature.

The proposal Thursday, by the Long Island Regional Planning Board, comes only a few months after the hurricane designated Hugo devastated the developed barrier islands off South Carolina and at a time that some scientists say global warming is raising sea levels.

But property owners immediately attacked the plan as an unwarranted government intrusion that would do little to control erosion of the shifting barrier islands, buffers between the ocean and Long Island.

Under the plan, buildings in vulnerable coastal areas that suffer storm or erosion damage costing more than half their replacement value would be destroyed. The state or local government would buy the property.

The plan, as adopted by the board, is strictly a planning guide, and would require approval by several state agencies before it could be adopted. But to be enforceable, coastal communities would have to be persuaded to incorporate the plan into their zoning laws.

El Salvador Presses Crackdown on Relief Groups

By Lindsey Gruson

New York Times Service

SAN SALVADOR — Despite presidential promises to rein in security forces, the Salvadoran armed forces have intensified a crackdown on international relief groups, church workers and opposition groups.

"You have the plain and legitimate right to defend your life and property — if to do that, you have to kill terrorists or their international allies, do it," say flyers distributed this week around town and dropped from planes by the air force.

The flyer, which is interpreted as tantamount to a death threat on humanitarian workers in El Salvador, is the latest in a series of threats and raids against churches and international relief groups, which many rightists view as little more than fronts for the leftist rebels.

The Nov. 11 leftist offensive, which was designed in part to provoke repression, has exposed the web binding the guerrillas to many political and labor groups.



President Corazon C. Aquino waving Friday in Manila during a rally that was attended by tens of thousands of her supporters.

Aquino Attacks Chief Rivals As 100,000 Rally Behind Her

By Keith B. Richburg

Washington Post Service

MANILA — President Corazon C. Aquino, seeking to salvage the remaining two years of her presidency following a military insurrection, tried Friday to reignite her waning popularity with a "people power" rally and a defiant speech bitterly attacking her chief political rivals.

But many Philippine politicians and analysts said it would take more than rallies and speeches for Mrs. Aquino to restore her credibility. Instead, they said, she must demonstrate through action that she is a leader still capable of governing the country by swiftly punishing the mutinous officers and decisively addressing the problems that fueled their weekend revolt.

"Turning things around is not making speeches and rallies, it's translating ideas into reality," said an Asian diplomat in Manila who

is supportive of Mrs. Aquino. "Everybody knows what needs to be done. So far, I don't see any evidence of Cory getting it together, knocking a few heads and getting things done. She thinks speeches are substitutes for action."

Senator Alberto Romulo, an avid Aquino supporter and former cabinet member, said the president could overcome the crisis and survive in office only if she moves "on two fronts."

"First," he said, "she has to go after these plotters, and on the second front, she must restore the confidence of the people in her ability to address many of the issues — transport, power, energy, delivery of services, integrity of government."

He said that after the president's speech Friday, some members of the crowd told him, "This is the kind of leadership we've been waiting for." In the past, Mrs. Aquino has responded to crises with well-crafted, get-tough speeches, but, as Mr. Romulo said, "there is no follow-through."

While the rebellion now appears to have been crushed, mutinous officers continued to hold the Macan air base and an adjoining international airport on the central Philippine island of Cebu, which is the country's main crossroad between north and south and also a principle business center. The rebel commander there, Brigadier General Jose Comendador, is refusing to yield to pro-government troops.

The coup attempt attracted widespread support from various military units throughout the country, such as in the northernmost province of Cagayan. Some rebels there tried to move toward Manila before being repulsed by government troops. While many of these units now are not actively fighting the government, their loyalty remains in question.

More than 100,000 people attended the rally and a "thanksgiving" Mass on Friday. It was held at the same intersection where, in February 1986, a million people gathered in support of democracy and turned back advancing army tanks with their "people power."

Rally organizers had hoped to attract as many supporters Friday.

Mrs. Aquino was combative and defiant, asking the people to "give support to the democratic systems of government, and to go after these people who want to destroy our democracy, who want to destroy our economy, who want to destroy the Filipino people."

She had sharp words for opposition politicians who are seen in the Philippines as having given tacit support for the coup attempt by making public statements sympathetic to the rebels. Specifically, she named Senator Juan Ponce Enrile and Vice President Salvador H. Laurel, the two leading figures of the opposition Nacionalista Party. "Hang them! Hang them!" the crowd shouted in response.

Mrs. Aquino criticized the inclusion of Mr. Enrile on a senate panel named to investigate the causes of the rebellion.

"What is this? Are we fooling each other?" she said. "He should be investigated, not be the investigator."

Some members of the Philippine congress have undertaken a move to impeach Mr. Laurel for treason because of his statements.

Mrs. Aquino has been under pressure to prosecute civilian politicians who are believed to have provided financing and other support for the coup attempt as part of their continuing efforts to gain power even by violent means. Several analysts said the extensive planning for the coup attempt and its enormous cost — soldiers who participated each were paid about \$15 per day — meant it was virtually certain that wealthy civilians were helping to support the action.

Women Ruined His Life, Montreal Gunman Wrote

By David E. Pitt

New York Times Service

MONTREAL — The gunman who methodically killed 14 women and wounded 13 other persons here Wednesday was frustrated with women and obsessed with war films, according to police officials.

They identified the gunman as Marc Lepine, 25, an unemployed Algerian-Canadian, who killed himself after the worst mass shooting in Canada.

He was carrying a handwritten suicide note in French, saying that women had ruined his life, said Jacques Duchesneau, chief of the organized crime division of the Montreal police.

"He also mentioned feminists in particular," Mr. Duchesneau said, and wrote that he had been turned down for enlistment in the Canadian

armed forces because he was anti-social.

The gunman indicated in the note that he was going to kill some women in revenge, Mr. Duchesneau said.

He also said that the gunman, who was single, "was obsessed with war films and electronics."

"He seemed to have no problems with alcohol or drugs," Mr. Duchesneau said.

"He was always frustrated with women," said Andre Tessier, chief of homicide detectives in Montreal.

"He was known to be always very gentle and courteous with women until the relationship didn't go his way," Mr. Tessier said. "He had no girlfriends."

Public shock over the slayings was less over the state of Canadian gun-control laws than over what

the killings suggested about many men's attitudes toward women.

Local television stations preempted daytime soap operas for coverage of the rampage, and radio talk shows were given over to conversations about what the incident said about sexism and hostility toward women, a topic that has come under increasingly intense discussion in Quebec for several years.

"The tragedy should persuade us to look intensely at the ground in which hatred takes root," The Globe and Mail, the Toronto daily that describes itself as Canada's national newspaper, said in an editorial.

"It is time for men to talk with men about their continuing oppression of women. Sadly, it is still a time when women have reason to be afraid."

"If you combine an armed sociopath with misogyny, this is what

can happen," said Jocelyne Cottier, coordinator of the Concordia University Women's Center.

[The police said that the gunman, whose given name was Gamil Gharbi, was raised by his mother after his Algerian-born father left home when he was seven. Reuters reported. He assumed his mother's maiden name in 1982 and studied sciences and electronics in junior college with the hope of entering the same engineering classes he ridiculed with gunfire.]

[He shunned alcohol, cigarettes and drugs and apparently had no criminal record or psychiatric treatment before the massacre. The police said he did not know any of the students he killed.]

The slayings occurred in a classroom building at the University of Montreal. The gunman, moving from floor to floor, separated wom-

en from men and shot them at close range with a high-powered hunting rifle.

Police detectives said that the gun, a .223-caliber Sturm Ruger, a popular semiautomatic sport weapon designed for shooting rabbits and other small game, had come from a hunting supply store in Montreal, where it had apparently been purchased legally.

"[He used to come in like many young punks, browsing around, an unidentified gun shop employee told The Canadian Press news agency. "He didn't appear any crazier than anybody else — actually, he was a bit of a joker."]

A routine police background check is all that is required of anyone who wants to purchase a hunting rifle or shotgun in Quebec.

MENCKEN: Bigotry in a Favorite Son's Diary Stirs Up Baltimore

(Continued from page 1)

and lately has been fielding calls from the national press.

Setting off the uproar in academia has been the contention by the diary's editor, Charles A. Fecher, that its references to a "palpably Jewish" person and a "shrewd Jew" represent a "shocking" departure from suggestions of anti-Semitism that appear elsewhere in Mr. Mencken's work. Mr. Fecher, who defended the writer on the subject in a 1978 book, "Mencken: A Study of His Thought," wrote in his foreword to the diary that "today I would be much less ready to take that stand."

The diary, which covers the period 1930 to 1948, was not available to scholars until 1985. Mr. Mencken directed that the work be sealed until 25 years after his death, assuming that those to whom he referred would be dead.

But some of those people were still alive when that time came in 1981, and his literary executors felt further constrained by instructions that only "students engaged in critical or historical investigation" be allowed to read the material. Final-

ly, armed with the Maryland attorney general's opinion that they had the legal right to publish the diary, they gave the job to Mr. Fecher.

Like many in the Baltimore area, he seemed saddened by the diary's recurring sourness, hatred and racial descriptions.

"You would think he would have risen above it," Mr. Fecher said. But he also urged the public to remember that Mr. Mencken was a complex man who was a product of another era.

"Words like 'like' and 'wop' were part of the normal vocabulary of the time," Mr. Fecher said. Mr. Mencken's "was not the overt, belligerent anti-Semitism of which some groups were guilty."

Henry Louis Mencken lived almost all his life in the same row house where he died in 1956. Fifty years earlier he had joined the staff of The Baltimore Sun, beginning a love-hate relationship with the newspaper that he said catered "to no one exclusively."

Of a Sun editor who visited him regularly during the years of his final illness, Mr. Mencken wrote: "A time-server with no more principles than a privy rat."

Mr. Mencken edited The Smart Set and American Mercury magazines, and produced a comprehensive study of the American language. His Monday columns for The Evening Sun were something no Marylander wanted to miss. His recollections of growing up and reporting in Baltimore are beloved for capturing a bygone era.

In all of these genres he employed sparkling language and knife-edged irreverence to attack Englishmen, evangelicals, golfers, provincialism, pedagogy and other such "bumcombe."

Why the diary is so bitter, and its bias so unvarnished, is being discussed by members of the National Press Club, which has a Mencken Library, and the Hamilton Street Club, an informal group of Sun editors. Some attribute it to the period in which much of it was written, the 1930s, when Mr. Mencken's wife died and his career was in eclipse.

Many say that his actions should speak louder than his words. He promoted the writers of the Harlem Renaissance, wrote a column condemning Baltimore's segregated tennis courts and another, in the

'30s, decrying a lynching that took place on Maryland's Eastern Shore. The latter created such an uproar that Evening Sun trucks were set ablaze.

"He socialized regularly with Jews; his editor, Alfred Knopf, was a Jew," Admiral Abbaud said. "There was never a whiff of anti-Semitism in the way he lived."

A diary entry describing a discussion of the Maryland Club with its secretary, reminded one reader of Baltimore's recent past and even its present.

"The club always had one Jewish member," Mr. Mencken recalled the secretary's telling him. "When he died the board of governors decided that he should be the last of the Chosen on the club roll. There is no other Jew in Baltimore who seems suitable."

"I remember all the signs in town, on the public pools saying, 'No Blacks, No Jews,' said state Senator Julian L. Lapides, Democrat of Baltimore, who said he "idolized" Mr. Mencken. The diary, he said, "was probably reflective of the feelings of many Marylanders."

Mexico Shot Down 4 Cocaine Planes

By Eric Weiner

New York Times Service

MEXICO CITY — Mexican federal police have shot down four drug-laden planes in the past three months and will continue to fire at suspicious planes that do not respond to warnings, a senior Mexican official has announced.

The shootings, in which at least one suspected drug-runner was reported killed, took place in the Mexican states of Chihuahua, Durango and Nayarit, and on the Baja California peninsula, Mexican officials said.

Few details were offered about the fate of the other pilots and the amount of drugs seized.

"The orders I have given to the police are to shoot when we are absolutely certain that one of these

planes is trying to land in one of the unauthorized airstrips," said Javier Coello Trejo, Mexico's assistant attorney general in charge of the country's narcotics unit.

"It's a war," Mr. Coello said. "In a war, you have to use whatever resources you have."

Increased surveillance and interdiction efforts on routes leading to Florida have forced more drug smugglers to use Mexico as an entry-point into the United States.

But shooting at suspected drug-laden planes is reported to have had only limited success in Colombia and Cuba, where it is government policy.

A proposal in the United States that would have authorized Customs and Coast Guard pilots to shoot at suspicious planes as a last

resort was narrowly defeated in the Senate in October, mainly because of objections from private pilots who argued that innocent pilots may be killed by mistake.

Mr. Coello said that all the shootings in Mexico have involved police officers firing small arms from the ground, but that Mexico is prepared to use armed helicopters.

In July, the Federal Judicial Police took delivery of six helicopters with machine guns and will get two more early next year.

Mexico has seized 75,000 pounds (about 34,000 kilograms) of cocaine so far this year, more than in the previous 10 years combined.

Still, U.S. officials said that the flow of cocaine through Mexico is greater than ever.

legitimacy of the left's armed revolution.

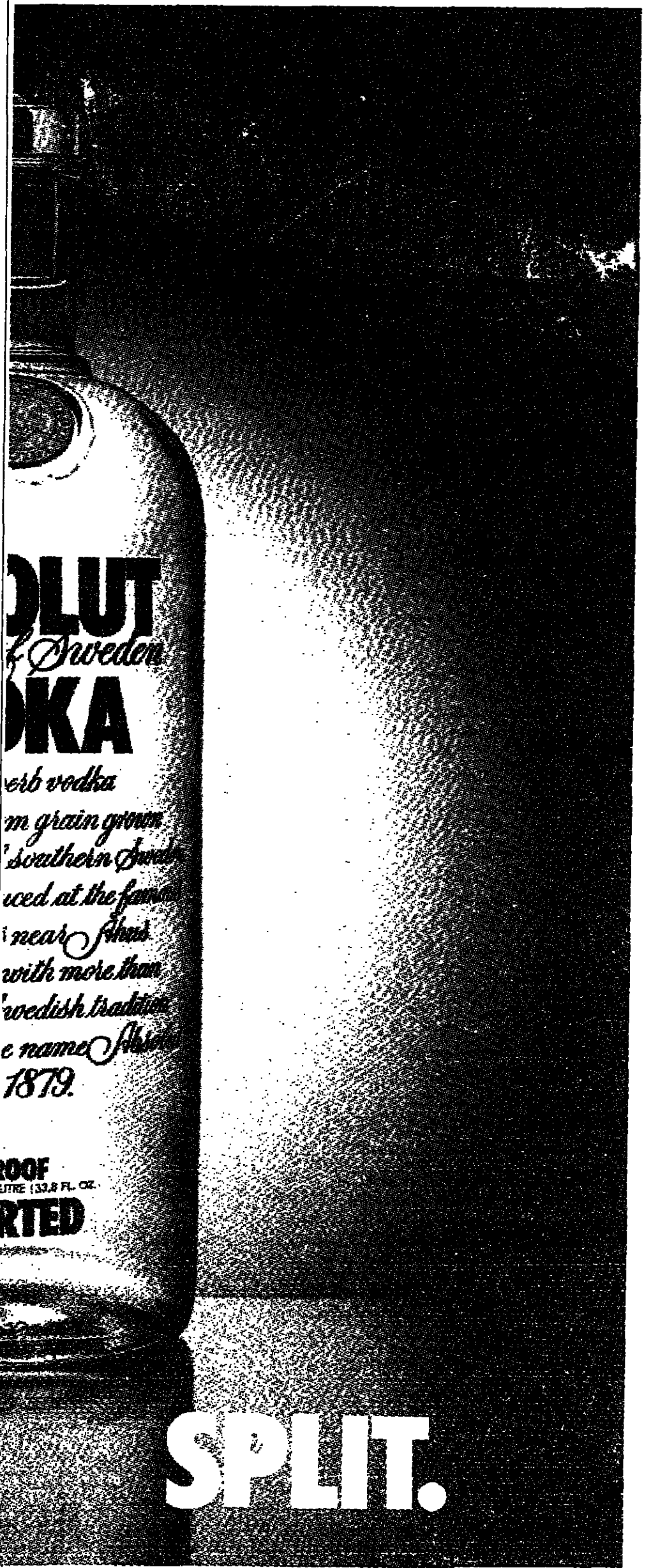
The crackdown has touched off intense fear among international relief workers and opposition leaders and has convinced many to go into hiding or flee abroad, thereby reducing the number of humanitarian programs that give food and housing to the tens of thousands of Salvadoran poor.

Diplomats point at the repression as a sign that the rebel offensive succeeded in blocking the consolidation of the six-month-old rightist government of President Alfredo Cristiani.

But the offensive, which began with assassination attempts on leading rightists, has provoked a power shift, diplomats say.

Pragmatists, who acknowledge that they must win popular support to beat the leftists, seem to be losing ground to rightist hard-liners determined to wipe out any opposition.

"We're getting signals that some parts of the Salvadoran Army are going for total war," a Western diplomat said.



Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

The People and the Party

While the opposition coalition called Civic Forum is not running Czechoslovakia, neither is the Communist Party. When Prime Minister Ladislav Adamec abruptly resigned Thursday, complaining that Civic Forum was pressing him too hard, that seemed to end the Communists' last hope of controlling the course of events. Civic Forum is now talking about another general strike on Monday, simply to remind the Communists where the people stand.

The first strike, two weeks earlier, was the crucial moment in Czechoslovakia's peaceful revolution. The Communists had begun to make important concessions, but still thought of Civic Forum as merely a collection of intellectuals and students. When the workers went out in response to its strike call — millions of them, in every part of the country — it was an overwhelming display of the breadth of Civic Forum's support. One of the strikers' purposes was to bring non-Communists into the government. Mr. Adamec responded by proposing a new 21-member cabinet that would have had five non-Communists, none of them in a major job. Not good enough, said Civic Forum. That is the point at which Mr. Adamec, trained to a different kind of politics, decided to give up and walk out.

The president of Czechoslovakia has

named another candidate to try to form a government, but whether he or it will take office is doubtful. The president is the same Gustav Husak who replaced Alexander Dubcek after Soviet tanks ended the previous Czechoslovak reform movement 21 years ago, and among Civic Forum's other demands, it wants Mr. Husak out of his office by Monday.

Czechoslovakia now faces the same basic political requirement as most of the rest of Eastern Europe. It needs a government with legitimacy. Shuffling the party figures around to try to find younger people who are less clearly identified with past repression will not do it. The only solution, as Civic Forum has pointed out, is to hold elections.

Civic Forum has said that it does not want to provoke a crisis. It only wants to keep things moving in the right direction. For an organization that was founded only three weeks ago, it is moving with extraordinary skill and judgment to push its way toward democracy. It is the failure of anything similar to appear in East Germany, incidentally, that makes the situation there dangerous.

At the moment, Czechoslovakia has no government and no idea when it will get one. But the country gives a strong impression of being in good hands.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Quayle as Guided Missile

Who is Dan Quayle and why is he saying all those nasty things about the Soviet Union when President Bush is saying all those nice things?

Specifically, why is Mr. Quayle saying that Moscow has not "changed much in foreign policy" when Mr. Bush insists that Mikhail Gorbachev displays "new thinking" and that Soviet-American relations are on the "threshold of a new era"?

Mr. Quayle is vice president of the United States, a member of the National Security Council and fully informed about Bush administration policy.

He is not a loose cannon. He is a deliberate political projectile.

Mr. Bush has aimed Dan Quayle at conservatives unhappy that the president may have gone overboard about Mr. Gorbachev during their meetings off Malta.

Mr. Bush apparently calculates that Mr. Quayle's hard-nosed remarks will reassure conservatives without dissuading Soviet leaders. And maybe this unimpressive duet will play well in both Poland and Moscow.

White House aides can pick up the phone, call right-wing Republicans and say: "What Dan is saying is what George really believes deep, deep down. We know the

Russians aren't good guys and George isn't going to give away the store. And by the way, did you notice that Dan said the Russians are still a 'totalitarian government'?" (Never mind that the next day he softened this to say "authoritarian government.")

Meanwhile, State Department diplomats are surely telling Russians over lunch:

"You know the old Washington game. Dan Quayle, he's just vice president and isn't close in on the real policy. The president lets him keep his skirts clean with his conservative friends. What President Bush said to President Gorbachev about loving him and perestroika is our real policy."

Just in case anyone might think there is any difference in policy between Mr. Bush and Mr. Quayle, the latter's press spokesman is right there with the answer: "Call it a difference in tone quality." David Beckwith said, "We're all singing from the same songbook but there are different parts. Some people are singing bass, some alto."

Soviet leaders are probably sophisticated enough about American politics to sing along. But at this point in history, when coherence in U.S. policy is so essential, why take silly chances?

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Peace Won't Pay the Bills

The Democrats used to be the ones to say that deficits did not matter; Republicans were the Grinch who said they did. In part, as often happens, this was a distributional argument in macroeconomic disguise. The Democrats wanted a license to increase spending for public purposes; the Republicans, representing more of the haves in society, wanted to prevent a shift of resources from private to public hands.

Ronald Reagan wrote a new chapter in this debate. In seeking to finance a huge defense buildup with a tax cut, the most conservative Republican president in modern times became the biggest deficit spender. The deficit was then ritually deplored and cited as a reason to cut domestic spending. To protect domestic programs, the bewildered Democrats suddenly found themselves in the role of chiding the president for fiscal irresponsibility.

Both parties were in unnatural positions in these arguments; now there are signs that they may be heading back toward normal. It is not just that George Bush is a more conventional politician than was his predecessor; whoever succeeded Ronald Reagan was going to have to address the deficit.

Now the Bush administration, in response to a changed world as well as fiscal pressures, is also wisely cutting the Reagan defense program. That will produce a fiscal dividend over time (though less than some think). The dividend seems likely to reinforce Mr. Bush's determination to resist a deficit-reducing tax increase. Instead, the president said the other day, "I think it is premature to speak, as some are at home, about a peace dividend."

taking a lot of money out of defense and putting it into other worthy causes," when "we are under a tremendous burden to get our total spending down in order to meet the Gramm-Rudman targets" for deficit reduction. No wooden economies there.

As to the Democrats: In saying in recent years that a tax increase was needed to reduce the deficit, what they meant was that they wanted breathing room for domestic spending. Suppose now that a combination of no growth in defense and a growing economy moves the deficit back to levels the politicians feel are tolerable. The Democrats will lose their fiscal lifeline and be back to simple tax-and-spend; it will once again be clear that their basic goal is to divert more resources to those "worthy causes" for which the president says there is no money.

It is unclear how all this will turn out politically. The easier question is what policy ought to be. The United States has large social and fiscal deficits, and both need to be reduced. The fiscal deficit needs to be brought down to increase savings and investment, allow interest rates to fall, reduce dependence on foreign loans and provide for the retirement of the baby boom generation in the next century. The social deficit — too many poor people in a prosperous society — needs to be addressed on fairness grounds and because the society can afford the problem less than the solution.

To reduce both deficits continues to require an increase in revenues. The defense cuts now in prospect may change the policy, but they will not eliminate the need.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

Democracy for Taiwan?

The recent setback suffered by the ruling Nationalist Party in Taiwan's first general election since the lifting of martial law and the regularization of politics was not unexpected. For almost 40 years — since Chiang Kai-shek crossed the Taiwan Strait — the party has monopolized political power. As prosperity replaces early fears over security, and political and economic viability grow, it is only natural that a better-educated and better-traveled population, exposed to Western influences, would want to experiment with party politics and Western-style democracy. This is one of the key reasons behind the considerable support for the opposition.

It is heartening to note that the [governing] party has pledged to continue democratic reforms. However, it seems that the island is

not quite ready for full-scale party politics and parliamentary democracy. On the whole, crude electioneering dominated the run-up to the polls. Taiwan should exercise caution in every reforming step it takes.

While democratic reforms and pluralism seem to be the way in the long run, it is important to avoid a violent pendulum swing. Ultimately, the litmus test of any reform must be whether it will improve the lot of ordinary Taiwanese. Western unbridled individualism may appear attractive, but it is questionable if it is the political culture best suited to Taiwan's East Asian society. Communism and Confucian ethics have seen the island through four decades. Taiwanese in search of greater freedom should be careful not to discard their indigenous ideology lightly.

—The Straits Times (Singapore).

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OPINION

In the '90s, the UN May Get a Chance to Show Its Stuff

By Jeane Kirkpatrick

NEW YORK — Momentous changes are transforming the world. But in the United Nations, it is business as usual.

The Arab states sponsor a resolution recognizing the Palestine Liberation Organization as the representative of an independent state of Palestine. The United States reminds all who will listen that "Palestine" has none of the attributes of a state, and threatens to cut off funds. Arabs accuse the United States of "financial blackmail." The United States calls the resolution a breach of the UN Charter. The president of the General Assembly, Joseph Garba of Nigeria, works hard to defer a confrontation between the political power of the assembly's "automatic majority" and America's financial power.

The good news is that a way was found to avoid a confrontation. The bad news is that the General Assembly still leads itself to the political wars of the PLO — even in these times of unprecedented opportunity.

Some might take this as fresh evidence that the UN's policies are perverted and the organization has become irrelevant to world affairs.

Irrepressible optimists and UN supporters (these are overlapping but not identical categories) deny this. They say the assembly long ago embraced the PLO's cause. Why should they not discuss it? The General Assembly is, in any case, "only" a talking shop. The Security Council and the secretary-general of the United Nations are its action arms. Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuellar and his representatives are playing a large role in many difficult issues as they are permitted — in Afghanistan, the Gulf, Namibia and Central

America. They say that only the preference of governments to keep their problems in their own hands prevents the UN from playing a larger, more useful role. Give us a lever — a mandate — and we will move the world toward peace, the secretary-general promises.

Maybe the UN will get the chance in the '90s to show what it can do. There are three reasons that it might: the winding-down of the Cold War; the increasing number of problems that involve more than one country; and the manifest predisposition of both George Bush and Mikhail Gorbachev to use the UN.

No serious person denies that the UN's record is disappointing. It has not been able to save mankind from the scourge of war, nor to protect people from aggression, nor to fulfill other promises of its charter.

Its supporters find the explanation for this not in the United Nations but in the world. The superpowers, they say, distorted the UN with their quarrels, pressures and harsh rhetoric. Improvement in superpower relations will free the UN to concentrate on other business.

Benefits are already being felt. In Moscow this summer, the U.S. assistant secretary of state for international organizations, John Bolton, found his Soviet counterpart, Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir Petrovsky, "eager to find areas for cooperation with the United States in the United Nations."

In the current General Assembly, the Soviet Union dropped its proposal for a "comprehensive system of international security," which was highly objectionable to Washington, and

joined in a U.S.-Soviet resolution committing everyone to "work to strengthen further the role and effectiveness of the United Nations."

This resolution, more hortatory than practical, was regarded as a harbinger of better things to come. Better things came. Instead of again supporting the animal move to expel Israel, the Soviets abstained.

Of course, superpower rivalry is only one problem area. Many of the most objectionable UN activities originate in radical Third World nations. The New World Information Order, which strengthens governments' control of media, was such an initiative. So are many of the anti-business, anti-growth, redistributive and regulatory schemes of the New International Economic Order.

Extravagant spending, inefficient administrative practices and irresponsible budgetary processes also often originate from radical Third World states, whose poverty exempts them from paying a share of the bills they incur. The \$63 million conference center for Addis Ababa, voted at the depths of the Ethiopian famine, was such an initiative.

More active Soviet help on these matters could make a difference. If the "automatic majority" were to become less reflexive and more judicious, more countries would be more likely to bring more problems to UN bodies. That would require breaking the habit of bloc politics — voting with a regional or political bloc regardless of the merits of the case.

A second reason that some expect an expanded UN role in the 1990s is the growing internationalization of almost everything. Drugs, terrorism, environmental problems,

AIDS — all require action across borders. It may seem surprising that the UN has not already acted on these issues. But those who know the UN understand that drug-producing countries have their own interests and can, and do, block action through mutually protective alliances. States that produce and export terrorism (Iran, Syria, Libya) are also protected by their memberships in overlapping blocs.

Syria, for example, protects itself against charges of terrorism much as it protects itself against criticism for occupying Lebanon. Its memberships in the Islamic Conference, the nonaligned movement and the Soviet bloc have effectively guarded against investigation or condemnation. Libya enjoys the same protections and, in addition, is a member of the Africa group. So does Iran, which also profits from reliable Chinese support.

The number of problems calling for international action will surely continue to grow. This need will be filled either by the United Nations or through regional organizations, such as the Organization of American States or the European Community.

The Bush administration, though it has been severely criticized by the UN lobby for threatening to withhold U.S. contributions, failed to pay arrears for enough and delaying the U.S. return to UNESCO demonstrated that it is ready to work for a more effective global organization, and use it where appropriate.

The United Nations will never fulfill the utopian dreams of its founders. But it could make a new beginning in the '90s — if enough of its members want it to happen.

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Conflict to Cooperation: On Building a New Berlin

By Stanley R. Sloan

WASHINGTON — Democratic upheaval in East Germany has given new life to the city of Berlin. Much speculation about prospects for a newly united Germany has assumed that Berlin would be restored as the capital. But even many West German observers who support some form of unification do not necessarily believe that Berlin should resume its historic role as capital. If Germany emerges as a confederation, they argue, the government structure should remain decentralized; the selection of Berlin as capital would project a strongly centralized image.

Meanwhile, officials in both West and East Berlin are trying to deal with the practical questions facing a city that has been brought together by the peaceful invasion of thousands of East Germans testing and testing their new freedom.

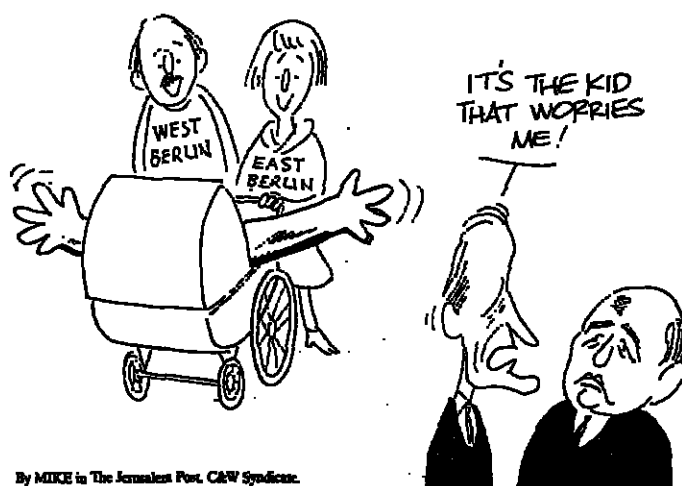
Governmental authorities in East and West Germany have been forced to deal with the fact that the political framework for Berlin has changed before the policies and structures were in place to accommodate that change. In the West Berlin city hall, they now talk of a "town council" for "Greater Berlin," the area in and around East and West Berlin.

Creative thinkers in Berlin are start-

ing to apply their efforts to the ways in which a formerly divided city could become whole again. There are technical and political problems associated with the fact that Berlin's status remains legally in the hands of the former occupying powers: the United States, the Soviet Union, France and Britain. None of the four appears prepared to give up its role until there is a broader settlement in Europe.

But without prejudicing the future political status of Berlin, the four powers, the two German governments and their allies in the Warsaw Pact and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization could make a major step toward creating a special role for the city, symbolic of the deep changes in East-West relations that have given Berlin its new life.

President Bush and Gorbachev, during their Malta meeting, gave the negotiations on Conventional Forces in Europe, or CFE, a strong push toward completion in 1990. An important part of that agreement will be the creation of a consultative body among NATO and Warsaw Pact countries that is intended initially to monitor implementation of the accord and to resolve any compliance problems. Eventually it may become the organizational structure for East-



By MICHAEL THE JERUSALEM POST, C&W Syndicate.

West management of security relations in Europe.

This compliance center will be the first significant institutional structure in a newly emerging European security system in which NATO and Warsaw Pact relations are characterized increasingly by cooperation rather than confrontation. A more cooperative European security system will help provide the ways and means for stabilizing and perhaps eventually eradicating the potential threat of recourse to military force among participants in this system.

What better place to lay the foundations for such a system than in Berlin? As plans are developed for transforming the city's former center around Potsdamer Platz, a site could be found there for the new CFE com-

pliance center. NATO and Warsaw Pact diplomats, military officers and diplomats would meet there, helping to maintain a stable European military situation and negotiating further improvements in the system.

This step need not wait until all the practical details have been worked out on the future status and functioning of the city. Agreement to establish the center in Berlin would ensure that the city's image shifts from a center of confrontation to one of cooperation. The city and its residents, East and West, deserve such a fate.

The writer is senior specialist in international security policy for the Congressional Research Service in Washington. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

An 11th-Hour Chance for NATO to Get Out in Front

By Frederick Bonhart

BRUSSELS — NATO must act quickly if it is not to lose its credibility as the cement that holds the West together. With the military threat to Western Europe receding, it must face its other purpose: that of maintaining security and Western values in a period of increasing instability. It must also provide a framework in which an increasingly disenchanted Germany can feel it is part of an integrated whole.

The changes sweeping through Europe allow little time for reflection. Most critical to NATO are the changes in East Germany. The breakdown of the Communist leaders' last-gasp attempts at maintaining power is both an indication and a warning. Unlike Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia, East Germany lacks an experienced political underground with decades capable of forging recognized opposition parties.

It is also, of course, a state whose sole reason to exist is its ideological foundation — and that is rapidly collapsing. This fact has at last been

grasped by Western political architects. But while they had been hoping, for the sake of international order and stability, to continue the pretense of two German states in nominally antagonistic alliances, the breakdown of authority in East Berlin may leave a vacuum that can be filled in one way — by the conditional incorporation of its 14 districts into the Federal Republic of Germany.

That this may happen quickly is only now sinking in on allied leaders, as well as on Mikhail Gorbachev, the Soviet leader. He must be aware that his fine-sounding declaration — that history divided Germany and only history can reunite it — is lacking in logic; he of all people should know the pace at which history can move.

Yet Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain still talks of a 10- to 15-year transitional period before a change in European frontiers can be contemplated. And President George Bush stresses that movement toward

unification must come gradually. Chancellor Helmut Kohl has at least produced a plan. But it, too, envisages a period of immobility. And the reaction to it by his political allies has not been universally favorable. An attitude is emerging in the West German establishment which, if it grows, may endanger the whole edifice.

The feeling is that the Federal Republic has been NATO's most loyal supporter. It has sacrificed all its combat power to allied command, has lived with limits on its power, has accepted the lion's share of U.S. medium-range missiles (and is still the depository of most of the West's nuclear warheads in Europe).

Some West German officials resent the conditions the allies insist on: that unification may take place only in an integrated Europe and that the Federal Republic must remain in NATO. Unless Bonn's allies are more circumspect, they say, a popular reaction may

strengthen opposition to the government from both extremes and lead to its fall in elections next year. A future Social Democratic government might even withdraw from the alliance if it stood in the way of reunification.

There is the legal question, of course. The wartime allies — the United States, Britain, France and the Soviet Union — have responsibilities by treaty, for Germany's status. But if Germany proceeds alone, what can they do? Even Mr. Gorbachev has renounced the idea of using military power to impose his will on East Germany. As for the West, can anyone imagine U.S. or British troops trying to hold Bonn to ransom?

NATO foreign ministers meet Thursday and Friday in the North Atlantic Council. This may be the last opportunity to lay down the broad lines of a new European security system and initiate a study to detail the practical steps needed. If NATO misses this opportunity, it may well be overtaken by events.

The writer is editor of NATO's Sixteen Nations, an independent military journal published in Brussels. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

What World Do These Leaders Live In?

By A. M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — What world are they living in, America's elected leaders, its bureaucrats and so many of its academics and journalists? They actually tell us that the new Europe coming alive because of the anti-Communist revolution will be taken over and shaped by a handful of Western politicians and financiers working cozily with the one important Communist apparatus that has managed to avoid destruction — the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

They tell us the West and the Soviet Union share one great enemy, political instability.

They cluck nervously at the passion for freedom of the people of Eastern and Central Europe, whose very captivity was unfashionable to mention for many years.

They talk busily about plans for future relations between NATO and the Warsaw Pact, maybe some kind of nice club, all together.

That is their world. In the world of Eastern and Central Europe there are different goals, morals and reality. There it is understood, deep in blood and bone after decades of suffering, that the one great creator of instability since World War II has been the imposition of communism by the Soviet Union.

The goal of the revolutionaries is the end of Communist rule. They shout out — with such wrath that every day actually tells us that the new Europe coming alive because of the anti-Communist revolution will be taken over and shaped by a handful of Western politicians and financiers working cozily with the one important Communist apparatus that has managed to avoid destruction — the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

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100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1889: Outdated Swords

PARIS — The alarm has been given that the swords served to the French cavalry are defective, not in the sense of being made of best German hoop iron — a monopoly reserved for the English — but that their pattern is the same as that employed in the Middle Ages, when the sword was at once hatchet and lance. The regimental sword-to-day is manufactured for the smashing of armor, when there is no armor to smash, the point is too heavy, the handle too short and too small.

1914: Terror in Turkey

LONDON — A despatch from Constantinople yesterday [Dec. 7] says that the entire foreign population capable of doing so are fleeing from that city to escape the reign of terror instituted against Europeans. Immediately after the declaration of war, Enver Pasha forced the departure of the ambassadors of the belligerent Powers from Constantinople, and the Young

Turks began drastic measures against the Europeans. Mobs destroyed and looted foreign-owned establishments. Then began wholesale arrests of all prominent foreigners. In Constantinople alone they confiscated seventy-five foreign schools, converting the buildings into barracks, hospitals or Turkish schools. The Government has begun seizing foreign concessions, including the English naval construction yard, valued at \$5,000,000.

1939: Trotsky to Testify

MEXICO CITY — Leon Trotsky today [Dec. 8] told the press that he had been invited to testify before the Dies Un-American Activities Committee in Washington on the subject of "the history of Stalinism" and that he would accept the invitation of a "political duty." Trotsky made the statement in denying Mexican press dispatches stating that he would tell the Dies Committee what he knew about Communist activities in Mexico, particularly activities affecting petroleum.

Soviet Forces in East Germany on Alert, U.S. Says

By R. Jeffrey Smith
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Soviet Union has raised the readiness of some military forces in East Germany, apparently out of concern for the safety of Soviet bases and nuclear weapons depots amid the growing political instabilities in that country, according to U.S. military officials.

The officials emphasized that they did not believe the move signaled any intention by Moscow to prepare to intervene militarily while the East German government remains in turmoil.

They said Moscow instead appeared to be readying some elements of its forces to defend themselves and their equipment, including nuclear weapons stored in East Germany, against possible hostile activities by local citizens.

"We think this is probably a benign development," a senior U.S. military official said Thursday on condition that he not be identified. He said that in the midst of the

turnout, "They're worried about their own forces and rightfully so."

He added, "The Soviets are basically going into a bastion mode."

[Soviet and East German officials said Friday that they had no information about the report of increased Soviet military readiness. Reuters reported from Berlin.

"I do not have such information," Vadim Perfilov, a Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman, said at a news briefing when asked about the report.

[An East German Defense Ministry official and a Western diplomat also said they had no information about the report.]

The U.S. officials said they had received an unconfirmed report of a recent skirmish at an East German military base, but had no evidence that Soviet forces had been attacked or threatened.

Several officials said the moves indicate that Moscow is viewing events in East Germany with increasing apprehension. Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, has

repeatedly said that Moscow will not intervene against the wave of change sweeping Eastern Europe.

The U.S. officials said American intelligence analysts had noticed an unusually heavy volume of communications on special military command channels between the Soviet Union and garrisons of Soviet forces and arms storage and maintenance facilities in East Germany.

The Soviet Union also has activated backup communications networks that are not routinely used, the officials said. They did not explain how the United States became aware of the move.

It is widely known that elements of the U.S. military maintain extensive electronic listening posts in Berlin and in West Germany.

In addition, unconfirmed U.S. intelligence officers based at the Military Liaison Mission in East Germany make routine intelligence-gathering trips in that country, under provisions of postwar agreements between East and West.

"These are the sort of commu-

nications links they would use if they had a major military exercise under way," the senior U.S. official said.

Several officials said the moves had aroused concern among analysts at the Defense Intelligence Agency, and were being discussed at the highest levels of the government.

West German intelligence officials also have expressed concern, they said.

But other U.S. intelligence analysts, as well as some senior military officials, say the moves are essentially defensive, not offensive.

Independent experts estimate there are about 375,000 Soviet troops in East Germany. An unclassified map prepared by the Defense Intelligence Agency early this year showed Soviet motorized rifle and tank divisions, aircraft and ground forces at three dozen East German locations.

It is unclear how many of these units contain nuclear weapons, which the Soviet Union has apparently taken additional steps to safeguard against instability.

Communists In Bulgaria Carry Out A 2d Purge

Reuters

SOFIA — Bulgaria's new Communist leaders, faced by mounting popular demand for change, carried out Friday their second purge of top party posts in four weeks.

The Bulgarian radio said a meeting of the party's Central Committee, unexpectedly brought forward by three days, removed five members of the policy-making Politburo and at least 15 Central Committee members.

A key figure expelled from the Politburo was Natcho Pappazov, the former minister of culture, whose promotion to the Politburo by the new leader, Petar Mladenov, after an earlier purge of hard-liners on Nov. 16 was widely criticized by Bulgaria's growing opposition movement.

The other ousted Politburo members were Pencho Kubandinsky, Ivan Paney, Yordan Yotov and Grigor Stoitchev, a nonvoting member, regarded by many Bulgarians as hard-line allies of the disgraced former leader Todor Zhivkov.

Alexander Lilov, a Central Committee member removed from the Politburo under Mr. Zhivkov, regained his Politburo membership.

Western diplomats in Sofia said the purges and the fact that the meeting was held early suggested that Mr. Mladenov wished to prove his willingness to listen to popular demands for change before a mass opposition rally planned for the weekend.

Mr. Gysi said there was much that East Germany could learn from West Germany, but not by letting itself be absorbed by "monopoly capitalism."

As for the party, he said, "We need a complete break with the failed Stalinist past — that is, with the centralized, administrative socialist system in our country."

One middle-level party member said that he thought as many as a million of the party's 2.3 million people in the party had turned in their membership cards in recent weeks.

GERMANS: Party Congress

(Continued from page 1)

ment from above is over once and for all," Mr. Modrow said, calling on the delegates to devise a new program to make the party a positive force to work for the survival and renewal of the country.

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One middle-level party member said that he thought as many as a million of the party's 2.3 million people in the party had turned in their membership cards in recent weeks.

Many of the delegates, arriving on Friday afternoon, seemed to share the outrage and indignation that have spread through the country in the past weeks with revelations that Mr. Honecker and other leaders of his repressive regime lived lavishly while subjecting East Germany's 16 million citizens to deprivation and anticongratious abuses of state power.

Mr. Honecker and his closest associates in the old Politburo are all now the subjects of criminal investigations.

A spokesman for the state prosecutor's office said that Mr. Honecker, 77 and suffering from gall bladder problems, was too ill to be arrested or questioned.

The former prime minister, Willi Stoph; his first deputy Günther Klaber; the ex-Politburo member in charge of agriculture, Werner Krollowski; and the former minister of state security, General Erich Mielke, were all arrested Friday pending investigation of charges identical to those against Mr. Honecker, according to the official news agency ADN.

Another former Communist Party official, Hermann Axen, escaped arrest only because he was in Moscow having an eye operation, ADN said. Five other members of the old Politburo were arrested on suspicion of abuse of office last weekend.

A roundtable discussion involving all the political forces, new and old, in the country continued into the early hours of Friday morning. It was agreed at the meeting that the former Ministry for State Security, now called the Office for National Security, should be dissolved as part of a series of constitutional and legal changes pending national elections next May 6.

Communists SOVIET: Reduced Party Role?

(Continued from page 1)

nize the growing populist appeal of revoking Article 6.

At a meeting of the Leningrad party organization last month, the Leningrad party leader, Boris V. Gidaspov, said, "I fully agree with those Communists who think that the leading role of the party cannot be dictated by constitutional articles." The party's authority, he said, "either exists, or it doesn't."

The Central Committee plenum on Saturday is scheduled to discuss the economic situation and to hear a report on the subject by Prime Minister Nikolai I. Ryzhkov.

The plenum is also planning to discuss creating a bureau of the Soviet Communist Party for the Russian Federation, the largest Soviet republic and the only one without its own separate party organization.

More important, however, the Communist Party is facing a crisis from within, with party unity challenged by individual republics demanding their independence and from conservative party function-

aries alarmed by the party's loss of authority. This growing split is sure to be discussed at the plenum.

Party organizations in Leningrad and other cities have demanded that the Central Committee strengthen party discipline. But other leading party members have called on the party to face current political realities and earn its preeminence in Soviet society, rather than to expect it as a constitutional guarantee.

The Pravda editorial acknowledged that the Communist Party was facing "a serious trial." It said that to "answer the challenge of the times," the party had to radically restructure and renew itself.

But there are those who seek "to diminish and distort the party's authority and to oust it from active political life," Pravda warned, by calling prematurely for a repeal of Article 6.

"Will a hasty revision of one article," Pravda asked, "be justified and will the campaign benefit perestroika or strike a blow against it?"

Given the timing of its publication, before the plenum and the opening session of the congress, the editorial seemed to be an attempt to hold off for as long as possible the inevitable debate on Article 6 and to minimize the extent of the increasingly likely amendment.

While defending the party's preeminence as fairly earned, the Pravda article clearly reflected the leadership's realization that many people, even within its own ranks, now question a constitutional provision to guarantee the party's position.

"The vanguard role of the Communists does not automatically belong to them forever," the editorial said. "It is expressed primarily in practical actions and is affirmed every day by real actions."

Nearly 2,000 East Germans Emigrate to West Each Day

The Associated Press

BERLIN — Nearly 2,000 East Germans have been moving to West Germany each day in an exodus that has continued despite their new freedom to travel abroad and promises of change by Communist leaders in their homeland.

In the first six days of December, 11,625 East Germans registered to resettle in West Germany, bringing the total number of East German immigrants since the start of the year to about 312,000, the West German Interior Ministry said.

Under the West German constitution, East Germans are automatically granted citizenship.

The December exodus is small compared with numbers who left daily via Czechoslovakia shortly before East Germany opened the

Berlin Wall and its other borders to West Germany on Nov. 9.

The stream fell to about 1,500 a day by late November but picked up again during the last two weeks as uncertainty about the future of East Germany increased.

About 700 East Germans are crossing every day to West Berlin. Emergency shelters are stretched to the limit and public resentment is building.

West Berlin said Nov. 28 it would accept only East Germans who could prove they are joining parents or children. Others are being sent to West Germany.

The announcement has not reduced the numbers of people coming to West Berlin, a spokesman for the city's social and health services authority said Thursday.



Wolfgang Berghofer, the mayor of Dresden, considered the front-runner to become leader of the East German Communist Party.

EC Cites Community 'Cornerstone' In Drafting a Policy Toward East

International Herald Tribune

STRASBOURG, France — Leaders of the 12 European Community nations are expected on Saturday to pledge even closer cooperation with Eastern Europe and to look forward to German reunification "peacefully and democratically," EC officials said Friday.

In a draft declaration to be presented for approval at their summit meeting here, the EC countries give Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, credit for the rapid changes in Eastern Europe, the officials said.

But while expressing the hope that the division of Europe can now be overcome, the paper stresses that the community must remain "the cornerstone of a new European architecture."

EC foreign ministers Friday night agreed on the phrasing of a passage on German reunification that had earlier caused a lengthy disagreement.

Italy had asked that a reference to German "self-determination" be modified, the officials said.

Italy preferred to say "the free expression of the popular will," apparently, officials said, because this would be more acceptable to the Soviet Union.

Mr. Gorbachev explained his position to Italian officials during a visit to Italy in late November.

West Germany, however, wanted to keep the reference to self-determination, as it appears in the West German Constitution and in

other recent Western diplomatic statements.

The final draft Friday night retained the reference to self-determination, but also stressed that reunification "should be situated in the context of community integration." It also implied that there should be no change in Germany's external frontier, particularly on the Polish border.

Meanwhile, it said, the community was ready to introduce "even closer forms of cooperation" with the East European countries.

The construction of the European Community should thus go ahead, the paper said.

—REGINALD DALE

PRAGUE: Multiparty Rule

(Continued from page 1)

headed the Civic Forum delegation at Friday's talks while a Politburo member, Vasil Mohorita, led the Communist group. Others involved were the Communists' partners in the National Front — the Socialist, People's, Slovak Freedom and Slovak Democratic Parties.

Civic Forum has proposed seven ministers for the cabinet, including Jan Carnogursky, a prominent Catholic lawyer, as deputy prime minister, and Jiri Dienstbier, a Civic Forum spokesman, as foreign minister.

A forum source said the opposition movement planned to nominate Mr. Havel to succeed Gustav Husak as president. It is demanding Mr. Husak's resignation because he oversaw the dismantling of reforms after the 1968 invasion and then thwarted further liberalization.

Moscow and Seoul Move Toward Relations

The Associated Press

SEOUL — The Soviet Union and South Korea, which have remained enemies since World War II, established a consular relationship Friday in a step toward formal diplomatic ties, officials of both sides said.

Foreign Minister Choi Ho Joon said the consular ties, although limited, would help the two former adversaries to strengthen relations in economic and other fields.

After consultations in Moscow and Singapore, the two countries agreed to establish "consular de-

partments" in their semi-official trade offices opened this year, a ministry statement said.

The "consular departments" will operate as part of the trade offices but will be staffed by officials from the two countries' foreign ministries, the statement said.

Deputy Foreign Minister Hong Soon Young said Seoul had to agree on the new form of consular ties because of Moscow's close alliance with North Korea.

"Most of all, the announcement reflects a rapid change in progress in economic and other fields be-

tween the two countries and, in the long run, it shows that the chances of formal ties are not remote," Mr. Hong said.

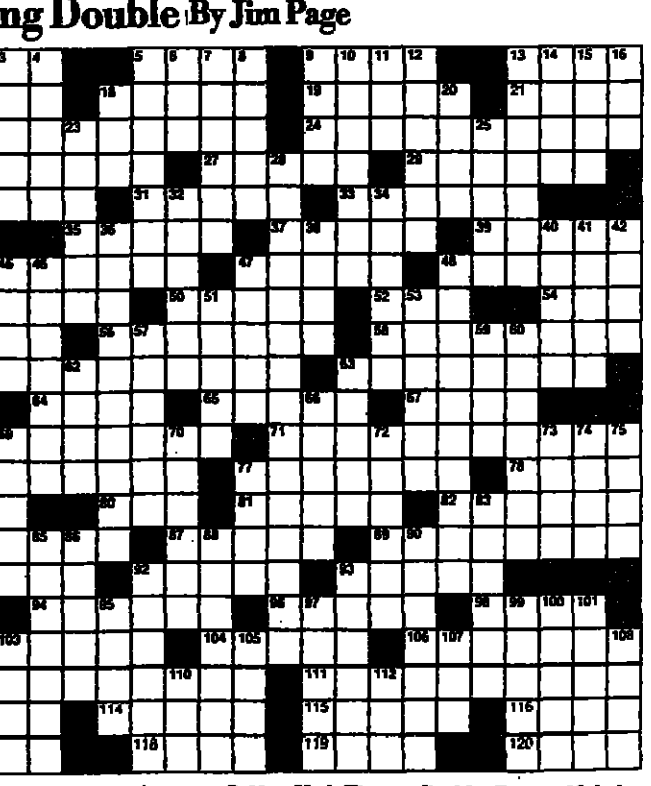
He said Seoul's improved relations with the Soviet Union would help South Korea's efforts to establish formal relations with China and other socialist countries.

Valeri Nazarov, chief of the Soviet Trade Office in Seoul, said that the two countries would not establish formal ties soon. He added that the Soviet Union had to honor its friendly relations with North Korea.

- ACROSS**
- Olympics site: 1988
 - Coolidge from Nashville
 - Casca thrust
 - Age: 1961
 - He debuted in "The Sun-downers"
 - Brazilian resort
 - Taurus
 - Kind of trumpet
 - Goffe Miller's dance is held in shaver's place?
 - Bolshoi's "Sleeping Beauty" looks fishy?
 - Irish river
 - Isben's "Gobler"
 - More jittery
 - Kind of bike
 - Rare object, sometimes
 - Customer
 - Group of eight
 - Thrillseeker
 - Shrine Bowl teams
 - Timid
 - Co or Cram
 - Prof's protection
 - Nerve cell
 - Taken (surprised)
 - Age: 1961
 - 54 Numbers after Richard
 - Livestock
 - Fun-runners
 - Some times they're shady
 - Oxford's emporium is hip?
 - Stocks, bonds, etc.
 - 64 Flesh: Comb. form
 - Bill chrower
 - 67 Simple sugars
 - Gets off the Yankee Clipper
 - 71 Goobar's cover causes misery for comics
 - Jackie's first child
 - 77 A 1984 running mate

- DOWN**
- Midnight king
 - Baltic island
 - Singer Nixon
 - Lock up
 - Composer Francisco
 - 61 Flesh: Comb. form
 - Handle, 1938 film
 - 63 Resort
 - Orange-red quartz
 - 10 Contrived sentimentality
 - 11 Lead a hand
 - 12 Excite
 - 13 Anchor hoister
 - 14 Manure

Seeing Double By Jim Page



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Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

- 75 Theater section**
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- 77 Trepidation**
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- 85 Large tank forces**
- 86 Draws closer**
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- 89 Beyond doubt**
- 92 Madrienne**
- 93 "Homestead" artist**
- 95 "Stuffed Shirts" author**
- 97 Mail-drying greens**
- 99 Aired "The money-mooovers"**
- 100 It's west of Curacao**
- 101 Open a bottle**
- 102 P.M. of Japan: 1967**
- 103 Jar or box: Abbr.**
- 105 Danish weights**
- 107 Fast jet**
- 108 NASA space capsules**
- 109 Tertume came**
- 110 Calabour**
- 112 Wastall drunk**

Growth of Gangs From Japan Cited

Reuters

TOKYO — Japanese and U.S. police are alarmed by the growing reach of Japan's organized crime gangs into the United States and the Pacific region, the Kyodo News Service reported Friday.

Senior officers from both countries ended three days of talks on Friday, the sixth such meeting since they formally began to tackle the problem together in 1980.

Japanese yakuza gangsters have been increasing their international activities, especially laundering money from drug sales, Kyodo quoted police as saying.

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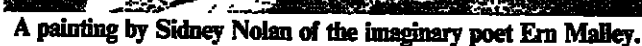
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mechanic and insurance salesman. A reclusive lad, he was known to have owned only one book, Thorstein Veblen's "Theory of the Leisure Class." Nevertheless, after his death, his sister found some poems by him. Here they were: Did Harris think they had any value?



Ultimately, however, Ern Malley was a product of Australia, who love to glorify in the good things of life. In the story of Ern Malley, and now the conditions of "his" poems, are not only published. Ern Malley has become a part of Australian literary history and cultural mythology. Still, I wonder how Harris felt the next time he received a peculiar manuscript from a totally unknown writer. I confess I have sometimes had mixed feelings at these performances. Most of the time, I am inclined to classify a strange dance as the work of a madman, an eccentric genius or a blunderer. But, every once in a while, the thought may arise that I'm watching the fiendish creation of some choreographic Ern Malley.



The point is that the myths and literature of Greece, and to a lesser degree its arts, show considerable ingenuity in creating terms and concepts that make it possible to discuss the

Greek pederasty, on the other hand, is well presented in an anthropological outlook. In cities like the tough, military-minded Sparta, we are told, boys of good families actually got a thrashing from their parents if they failed to find an adult male lover at the appropriate moment. The whole scene was very ambien-

The show is interesting not as some sort of model of harmonious sex but as a document of how one part of the world viewed sex (and, more rarely, love), 25 centuries ago.

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ARTS / LEISURE

The Art Price Tidal Wave Sweeps Through the Old Master Market

International Herald Tribune
THE market is changing gear yet again. In the last few weeks, it has been rising to unheard heights on a tide of new money. The change is now lifting fields where sophisticated expertise is required to make a judgment concerning aesthetics and art historical significance and, therefore, the advisability of buying.

On Dec. 1, at Sotheby's Monte Carlo sale, the change had a massive impact on Old Master drawings and paintings. Sketches by the

SOUVENIR MELIKIAN

18th-century French artist Hubert Robert, torn from a sketchbook that had survived intact until the sale, rose to record levels, doubling and tripling the high estimates. A drawing in pen, ink and brown wash showing two characters at the bottom of a monumental staircase in the park of an Italian villa went up to 266,400 francs (\$43,700).

The only painting offered that evening, a view of the Giudecca and Zattere in Venice by Francesco Guardi, became the second most expensive Old Master painting ever at 94.35 million francs (\$15.3 million). Even with its exceptionally large size, 120 by 205 centimeters (47 by 80 inches), and very fine light effects, the price, 50 percent over Sotheby's high estimate, surprised professionals.

The next morning, Christie's took over with a modest sale of Old Master paintings in which one picture stood out. "Jupiter and Thetis" is a smaller version of a well-known painting of vast proportions done in 1811 by Ingres. To some, the scene — featuring a plump, half-naked woman kneeling over the lap of the enthroned Jupiter and raising her hand to stroke his beard — might look like an early exercise in kitsch.

Worse, several professionals had doubts about its authenticity. It may be seen as a preliminary study for the larger composition from which it differs in minor details — there are no rays emanating from Jupiter's head for example — generally resulting in some simplification. This is the view taken by the German scholar Hans Naeff, who has done extensive work on Ingres and is currently regarded as the arbiter on such problems. Others, such as the Paris expert Bruno de Bayser, believe the painting to be a studio replica, arguing that it lacks the vigor of Ingres's work. Until this fall, awareness of such reservations would have restrained bidding, even from those convinced of its authenticity. This time, competition pushed up the price to a record 14.3 million francs (\$2.34 million).

In the afternoon, a sale of Old Master drawings at Sotheby's was even more revealing of the new



"The Argonauts in Colchis" sold for £5.06 million and a still life by Jan Brueghel the Younger, left, for £1.01 million in London sales.



during his stay in the city between 1700 and 1711, edged its way up to 6.4 million francs (about \$1.05 million).

Just as surprising as this new record was the 2.05 million francs (\$336,000) paid for a still life done in 1794 by Jan Frans van Duyl. The Antwerp-born artist, established in Paris, was only 22. This pretty composition of flowers in a vase set on a marble ledge is similar to many others at that period.

On Sunday, another sale at Sotheby's demonstrated that the price wave reaches every style and school. The subject was 19th-century masters and the star piece a portrait by Germaine Laure Bro, née de Combre, is shown seated, her head and shoulders standing out against a landscape seen through a large window. She has a wistful, slightly different expression. The mood of the picture is subdued and puts it miles apart from the flamboyant manner that many French specialists see as Germaine's true style. Sotheby's top estimate of 16.6 million francs (\$2.7 million) with premium, struck many as being too high. The portrait sold for a record 35.52 million francs (\$5.82 million).

If this was a surprise, it pales into insignificance compared with the extravagance over a portrait by Franz Xaver Winterhalter, "La fille de l'Arctique," done in 1838, four years after the German-born painter settled in Paris, is one of the pictures that made him famous in his time and turned him into the favorite portraitist of the establishment under Louis Philippe and, later, Napoleon III. It is cleverly

done, but academic, soppy, almost kitsch. Sotheby's thought it might go for up to 3.33 million francs (\$545,500). The Winterhalter realized 9.99 million francs (\$1.63 million) — a record, needless to say.

This week it was in London that the full measure of the rampant inflation for Old Masters could be taken. At Sotheby's on Wednesday the sky seemed to be the limit for the best by the most minor artists. This was made clear from the first lot, a painting done in 1787 by the Florentine Antonio Cioci, which went up to £77,000 (\$120,900). The

composition of objects and drawings strewn about in a corner of the artist's studio is exquisitely done, but even Sotheby's did not think it would rise above £33,000. By the time a still-life of flowers by Jan Brueghel the Younger came up, dealers were in a daze. The composition differs only slightly from another in the Astorian Museum in Oxford and both are interpretations of an original by Jan Brueghel the Elder. Undaunted, an anonymous buyer ran it up to £1.01 million (\$1.58 million), more than five times the high estimate.

Minutes later, a genre scene of two Dutch bourgeois making advances to obliging women by the deservedly obscure Egon Hendrick van der Neer climbed to £924,000 (\$1.45 million). Aside from the signature and date, 1678, it has no striking merits.

While such figures point to the intrusion of new buyers prepared to pay four or five times the most optimistic estimate for signed and dated work of any school, other prices bear witness to their impact on more difficult areas. This was demonstrated by the dizzying £4.62 million (\$7.25 million) brought by "The Departure of the Argonauts," a Florentine painting dated 1487 but unsigned, which art historians have used to reconstruct the oeuvre of "the master of 1487." A second picture made to match it, but clearly from a different hand, "The Argonauts in Colchis," whizzed to £5.06 million (\$7.9 million). Summing it up, one might say that for the first time in the last few days, Old Masters were being bought as Impressionist and Modern Masters are — regardless of style, with an eye glued to the date and signature or other elements giving the work a

semblance of art-historical notoriety, such as a glamorous pedigree.

Will this approach contaminate the even more sophisticated — and difficult — field, Renaissance and Baroque sculpture? At the top, it has already caught up with Old Masters. On Tuesday at Christie's a bronze group representing the rape of a Sabine, 39 centimeters high (23 inches), by Jean de Bologne, known as Giambologna, shot up to £2.75 million (\$4.3 million) — a record for any Renaissance or Baroque bronze at auction.

On Thursday at Sotheby's the record Giambologna was upstaged by Adriaen de Vries, his disciple. A newly discovered "Dancing Faun," 77 centimeters

high, with a high estimate of £1.65 million, went up to £6.82 million (\$10.7 million) and became the most expensive sculpture in the world. Neither signed nor dated — it is thought to have been cast around 1610-15 — nor even traceable to any episode in the artist's career, it takes the eye of a connoisseur to recognize it. Occasionally acquired by the famous London specialist Cyril Humphries, it is obviously on its way to some exalted institution such as the Getty. But it took the new market environment to set this price, which will inevitably affect the future market, just as the "Iris" at \$53.9 million affected the market for Impressionist and Modern paintings.

Libel Award Over 'Michelangelo'

New York Times Service

LONDON — The Renaissance scholar at the center of a dispute about a plaster statue he has said was the model for Michelangelo's David has won £7,500 (around \$12,000) in damages in an English high court in a libel case against The Independent newspaper.

But in making the ruling this week, Justice Michael Morland said that he had granted substantially reduced damages because the scholar, Frederick Hart, had "prostituted his scholarship" in accepting a commission on the sale of the statue after his writings about it were published. The judge granted a stay on the award pending a possible appeal.

Hart, an emeritus professor of

art history at the University of Virginia, sued for articles published in December 1988 that implied he had acted recklessly and dishonestly in attributing the statue to Michelangelo.

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AMERICAN TOPICS

For U.S. Diplomats, Alert on an 'Insult'

Excerpts from a commentary by the American Foreign Service Association, the U.S. diplomats' professional organization, in the current *Foreign Service Journal*, on political appointments to ambassadorships:

Most of our senators do not care enough who our ambassadors are. One reason for their not caring is a compliment to the professionalism of the Foreign Service; the other is a basic insult to our life's work.

The compliment is that the Foreign Service makes it possible

for an absolute neophyte in diplomacy to appear to succeed. The Foreign Service provides the set, the plot, the lines, the bit players. In short, the Foreign Service can make almost anyone look pretty good as a U.S. ambassador.

The insult is that many senators do not believe that traditional U.S. diplomacy makes much difference in the scheme of things. The belief has two separate roots: (1) diplomacy is marginal to our interests; power, and the willingness to use it, is the only force that counts in international relations; and (2) to the degree that we need to talk to foreign governments about anything important, we can do that capably over the telephone or through special envoys.

We are coming across as both capable but irrelevant. It is painful to know that we need to work on how Americans perceive the Foreign Service.

Short Takes

Now that the power breakfast has nudged aside the three-martini lunch, notes The Associated Press, Week-at-a-Glance appointment calendars start at 7 A.M. instead of 8. A spokesman for the manufacturer, Keith Clark of Sidney, New York, said, "As our society gets more intense, people are just starting to work more and go to work earlier." British-based Piflox usually leaves the hours blank but its preprinted inserts still begin the day at 8 A.M.

Fetal Law Notes: Elizabeth Levey, 29, of Waltham, Massachusetts, was convicted of drunken driving, but homicide charges in the stillborn delivery of her 8½-month fetus the day after the accident were dropped. The defense said the cause of the stillbirth was not clear. Abortion-rights advocates said conviction on that charge could have jeopardized a woman's freedom to undergo an abortion. • A U.S. district judge dismissed a lawsuit brought in behalf of John H. Crumpton 4th, aged 7, against the Los Angeles police in the 1982 shooting death of his father during a bank robbery. Judge Stephen V. Wilson said the boy was a fetus in his mother's womb at the time his parents tried to rob a bank and, under existing law, was not a person and not entitled to sue.

Whooping cranes, which numbered a mere 21 in 1941, have nearly doubled in this decade and now total 213, probably the most in this century, according to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. This includes 144 in the wild and 69 in captivity at three research centers and one zoo. The captive flock has been split up as a precaution against epidemic or natural disaster. Neil Balbach, a re-

search biologist, said, "We didn't want to have all our eggs in one basket."

Shorter Takes: The U.S. Army is testing a Colt rifle that fires two bullets from the same cartridge simultaneously. The projectiles separate in flight, one going to the point of aim and the other diverging slightly to increase hit probability. • The growth of California has slowed but by no means stopped. A research group says that despite smog and congestion, the state's population of 28,000,000 will grow by 5 to 7 million by the end of the century. • Spotted on the Massachusetts Turnpike, according to The New York Times, was a vanity license plate from New York, which has an eight-letter limit: PLAN AHEA.

Arthur Higbee

Vaccine Trials Boost AIDS Research

By Philip J. Hiltz
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The development of a vaccine that protected monkeys against simian AIDS makes it likely that a vaccine that protects against AIDS infection in humans will eventually be possible, experts say, and it points the way for researchers to take in developing such a vaccine.

Researchers in Louisiana reported Thursday that they protected eight of nine monkeys against simian AIDS with a vaccine, in the most hopeful experimental finding yet on the question of whether scientists will be able to make an AIDS vaccine.

No one can be sure when or even if a human vaccine will be perfected. Many experts believe that a human vaccine is at least five to 10 years away.

But Thursday's announcement, coupled with earlier findings in animal studies, has helped dispel the deep pessimism that afflicted AIDS researchers after initial animal work failed to protect chimpanzees against infection.

"Our success is unambiguous proof that a vaccine for AIDS is possible," said Dr. Michael Murphy-Corb, leader of the research team at the Delta Regional Primate Research Center at Tulane University in Covington, Louisiana.

And Dr. Anthony S. Fauci, director of AIDS research for the National Institutes of Health, which funded the work, said, "This is a giant leap forward for AIDS vaccine research."

But Dr. Ronald C. Desrosiers of the New England Regional Primate Center, who led the group that carried out the earlier work, was more cautious.

"We should be careful not to think that a human vaccine is just around the corner," he said.

From the beginning of the AIDS epidemic, researchers have believed that a vaccine would be the best way to attack the disease.

Drugs work only after people are infected, and while drug treatments work extremely well against bacterial diseases, viral diseases like AIDS have yielded only a little to drugs; the success against smallpox, measles, mumps and polio have come through vaccines.

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President's Address

Kenya has always welcomed visitors and travelers. As a sovereign state, Kenya recognizes her duties and responsibilities to the international community and seeks to participate fully in the international arena.

Since independence Kenya has had not only a ministry with the portfolio of tourism, but a wide variety of organizations dealing with various aspects of the tourist trade. The Kenya Tourist Development Corporation coordinates both local and international investment in the tourist industry.

The government of Kenya has made considerable investment to create a viable base for the development of the tourist industry. The most important of these investments, however, is the maintenance of political stability, through sustaining democratic leadership.



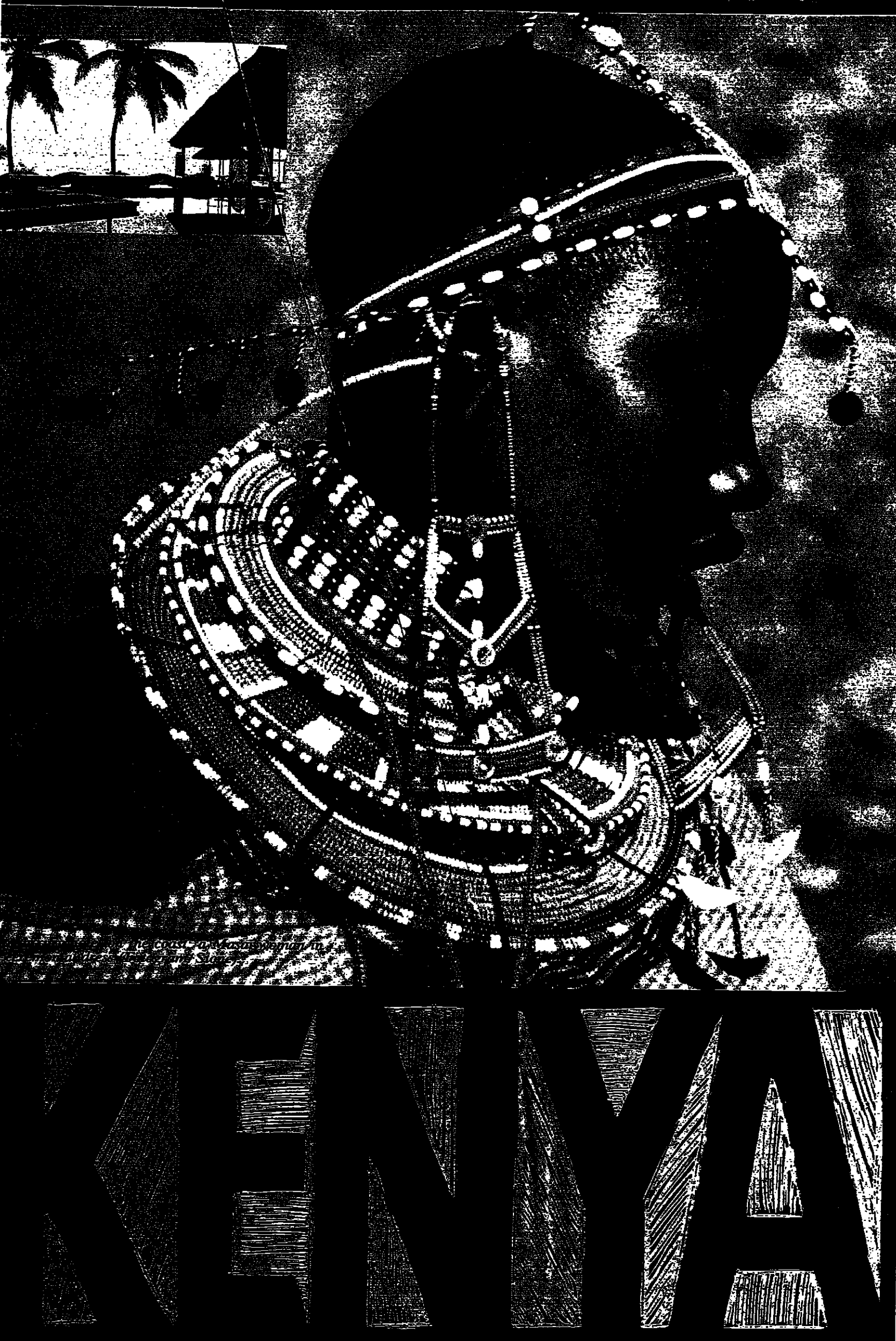
The Kenya landscape — from the white sand beaches of the coast to snow-capped Mt. Kenya — provides ample opportunities for the tourist and for the investor in the tourist industry. In the coming years, Kenya has set for herself a target of a million tourists per year.

But Kenya does not promote tourism only because of the monetary contributions that the industry makes to the economy. There is also an imperative need for the country to conserve wildlife as a natural heritage. The Kenya government — with the help of several international organizations — has been involved in a determined campaign against poachers and illicit trade in game trophies.

I recently presided over a ceremony to burn 12 tons of ivory worth 60 million Kenyan shillings (US\$1.24 million) that had been confiscated from poachers. It was an action taken by the government in full recognition of arguments that a developing country like Kenya cannot afford to let ivory worth so much money go up in flames. But we did, in order to underline the importance this country attaches to the preservation of wildlife. The only way that the endangered species can be saved is by stopping this illicit trade.

The Kenya government will continue to coordinate our developments in tourism with the need for the protection of the environment so that our natural endowment — our land, our animals and our seas — can continue to sustain us and future generations. As we say in Kenya: KARIBU.

Daniel arap Moi,
President of Kenya



African elephants ranging free
(C. Pavard/Hoa-Qui).

Tourism And Wildlife

I am extremely happy to take this opportunity to thank the many thousands of visitors who came to Kenya last year and to pay tribute to our beloved president, H.E. Daniel arap Moi, for his unflagging support of the tourism industry in this country and for his guiding philosophy of peace, love and unity. This has been fundamental in sustaining Kenya's tourism growth.

Kenya has been described as having everything that is beautiful in Africa: abundant wildlife and birdlife living free; hospitable people; a culture that is both complex and fascinating; and outstanding scenic beauty, from majestic highlands to white sand beaches on the Indian Ocean.

A recent survey reveals that many people fantasize about "going on safari to Africa," with visions of being accompanied by a train of porters led by an intrepid hunter.

This image is no longer accurate. Visitors to Kenya today are allowed to shoot only with their cameras. Hunting has been banned in Kenya since 1977 as one of many stringent measures taken by the government to conserve wildlife.

The safari itineraries on offer here are professionally tailored to bring a different aspect of Kenya to focus every day. Our well trained bilingual driver/guides know the country, the people and the wildlife. They possess an uncanny ability to spot wildlife from far away and have a genuine concern for each visitor's comfort and safety.



The visitor to Kenya experiences — in comfort — the timeless Africa of the explorers: sweeping vistas, deep blue skies, rich-smelling earth, and an endless panorama of flora and fauna.

I speak on behalf of the entire Kenya tourist industry when I express my thanks and appreciation to all those who have been instrumental in making travel to Kenya possible.

Finally, I wish to take this opportunity to ask all those involved in arranging travel to Kenya to find time to come and see for themselves our on-going efforts to improve our facilities and services.

Noah Katana Ngala,
Minister for Tourism and Wildlife

Working Together: The 3-Million-Year Adventure

Driving north from Mombasa to Watamu, time suddenly seemed to stand still. In the glint of the rearview mirror a man danced on the hot tarmac to some secret music in his head. To the right, coconut palms and baobab trees fringing luminous beaches threw red shadows over tumbledown huts where children laughed and cartwheeled. A tiny monkey skittered past a woman clad in orange, impossibly balancing a bottle on her head. Behind her a graffiti wall read "God is Good."

Kenya's people, in all their diversity, must rate as one of the principal reasons for visiting this fabulous country. The Western image of Africa as a place of bitter poverty populated by sullen and uncomprehending victims makes no sense at all here. Kenya is not rich by Western standards, but it is rich in spirit. Politeness and generosity are everywhere, and a forest of waving hands will greet you as you drive down any highway. This harmony is not just for the benefit of tourists. The spirit of harambee (working together) permeates the country as a sense of national pride is blending divisions in the society.

Added to the unquestionable charms of the people is Kenya's

astonishing array of wildlife that draws tourists in increasing numbers (tourism is now the number one foreign-currency earner). Watching animals in the wild is nothing at all like gawking at them in a zoo; they maintain a dignity impossible behind bars of a cage.

Much of the land in reserves is savannah — pasture dotted with flurries of trees where the most common species is the antelope. At Masai Mara in the southwest, I watched the awesome spectacle of the migration of a million and a half wildebeest from Tanzania.

Many were preyed upon by the myriad species of predators in the park — lions, cheetahs, wild dogs, hyenas. Their bones, picked clean

by scavengers, littered the long grass. On an arranged safari — which normally takes place under conditions of considerable luxury — a visitor should be able to spot some 30 or 40 species of mammals and around 200 different bird species. There are also many reptiles; crocodiles, lizards and venomous snakes are abundant in the parks.

Sadly, some of the most fascinating beasts are becoming rare. Thousands of elephants have fallen prey to their most deadly enemy, man, over the past 15 years, and now their number is estimated at around 17,000. Even more threatened is Kenya's black rhino, whose numbers have declined in eight years from 1,500 to around 450, most slaughtered, like the elephant, by unscrupulous poachers.

But both the government and the people are committed to preserving Kenya's natural heritage. One man, Michael Werikhe, a security supervisor in Mombasa, walked 2,800 kilometers from Italy to England in a demonstration to prove that Kenya was as committed to conservation as any African country. President Moi is equally determined to spell

out his country's desire to protect wildlife. Earlier this year he staged a bonfire of \$1.24 million dollars' worth of captured ivory, an act of enormous political chutzpah and public bravery.

The burning of the tusks indicated a moral timbre that is the mark of a truly civilized country. And civilization is nothing new to Kenya — a skull recently found on the shores of Lake Turkana suggested that it was here human development began, nearly three million years ago.

In that vast tract of time, the land that is now Kenya has endured countless disasters, famines and invasions, and yet it has managed to gel into a vibrant nation of some 22 million people. Kenya's survival and prosperity give hope to other African nations. For the visitor, it is just good fortune that the success of an ancient struggle has preserved one of the most exciting tourist destinations on earth.

Timothy Lott

The moment crystallized and was gone in a puff of exhaust. It was a mental photograph to be carried forever, yet it fell far short of describing the limitless conundrum that is Kenya.

On the east coast of Africa, ocean breezes brought sailing dhows from the Far East, importing Islam and other cultures. Nairobi, a beehive of cosmopolitan life and industry, is 450 kilometers (around 280 miles) inland.

Immediately north of Nairobi rise the fertile central highlands with plantations of tea, coffee and maize. Further west the Great Rift Valley, studded with black volcanoes, stretches north to the "Jade Sea," Lake Turkana, bordered by the Chabli Desert. Nomads are scattered here, eking out a living that separates them from Nairobi not only by miles but by hundreds of years. Far to the west is Lake Naivasha, where I saw a giant water spout hurl fish at the sky — giant Nile perch, fat and astonished.

The wet season comes twice a year, from March to May and November to December. Temperatures are determined largely by altitude, so the coast and the north remain hot all year round and the highlands are generally warm and mild. It is seldom insufferably hot and never biting cold. And even during the rains, a day rarely passes without some sunshine.

To describe Kenya as varied is like saying the solar system is big — true, but an understatement. And the eclectic character of the nation is compounded by a spread of some 40 tribes, all with a vibrant and living heritage. Main tribes include the Kikuyu, the Luo and the Masai, although Kenya's nationalism is gradually rendering tribal divisions less significant. There is also a large and economically successful Asian population and a sizable number of white Kenyans.

That Kenya has become one of the success stories of post-colonial Africa in both stability and economic success is a tribute to its people and the skill of founding father Jomo Kenyatta and his successor President Daniel arap Moi.

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Traveling in Kenya is more than tracking exotic land animals. Kenya's coastline along the Indian Ocean offers lovers of tropical beaches and deep-sea fishing everything they are looking for.

The boat bucked as we rose and fell through the Indian Ocean. With a low-pitched shriek, the reel on number three rod suddenly played out. We had a strike.

My face was as vermilion as any tropical fish when I finally drew in a dorado. As the dying fish gasped, its electric blues and yellows started to fade abruptly into grays.

The boat roared back to its base, Hemingways hotel in Watamu, an attractive white complex shaded by coconut palms.

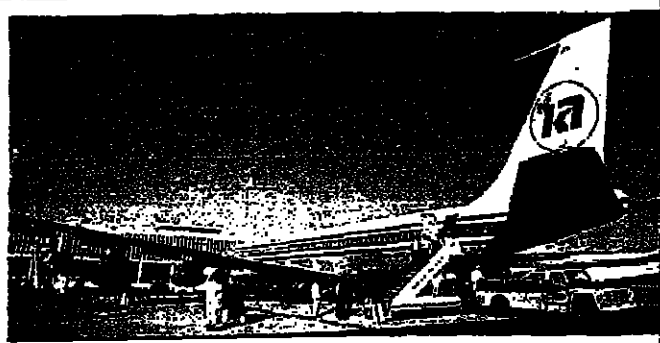
I had started my tour with a visit to Mombasa Island, an exotic contrast to the rest of Kenya. Here the influence of Islam, imported by traders from the Far East, resulted in minarets that are silhouetted against the cobalt sky.

From Mombasa I traveled south to the exquisite

Diani Beach. At the Diani Reef hotel, I did my first fishing with John Bland, a sort of nautical Mariboro man and superb storyteller, and ate the first fish I had ever caught.

On the way north to Watamu, I devoured a more formidable species than mere fish. At Mamba Village Crocodile Farm, Nyali Beach, they sell their leathery produce in a serene restaurant lit by the illuminated skulls of these prehistoric carnivores. Crocburgers and

croc-tails are on the menu. Outside in the farm thousands of these terrifying animals lazed, un-



aware of their destinies as handbags and crocburgers.

At Watamu, after the big game fishing, I swam in the coral gardens and snorkeled in a supernatural world of luminous darting fish in clear water near the luxurious Hemingways hotel on the beach.

My final destination was Kenya Marine Land, Matwapa Creek, just north of Mombasa, where most of the Arabian dhows do their business nowadays—as tourist attractions. We sailed si-

lently down through mangrove swamps.

Traditional songs, brisk then modulated to a slower tempo, accompanied a troupe of acrobats who contorted themselves into positions that I can only describe as impossible.

After a night at Mombasa's Whitesands Hotel, I took the night train back to Nairobi. I dreamed of crocodiles, acrobats, iridescent fish, gentle music and blue, blue water. The dream fell short of reality.

Timothy Lott



Clockwise from lower left: white sand beaches on the Indian Ocean (M. Orivel/Hoa-Qu); Nairobi skyline (Renaudeau/Hoa-Qu); Kenya Airways has daily flights to Mombasa and Kisumu; zebras in the Masai Mara (A. Binks).

Primal Drama on Wildlife Safari

Winners consume their prey, losers are stripped to the bone — one traveler's game safari on the Masai Mara is filled with fascinating, terrible beauty.

Travel in East Africa has a romance that the West seems to have lost with the march of technology. Traveling by road in a minibus or jeep is always an adventure, and even a train journey can take on a magic of its own.

From Nairobi, train passengers luxuriate in antique cabins and dinner is served in an elegant old dining car by waiters in starched white suits. Herds of impala bolt at the sound of the train.

Perhaps the most exotic form of travel is the luxury cruise. Indian Ocean Cruises (IOC) will introduce first-class service out of Nairobi in November this year; IOC's Richard Hartley says: "Firstly, we will be offering cruises along the east coast of Africa on the Princess Martha, a beautiful refitted coaster built in the 1920s. There will be the best of everything."

The Princess Martha will be able to take tourists to previously inaccessible areas like Kiwayo and Pate islands.

Finally, light aircraft are available for charter out of Nairobi, Nanyuki, Mombasa and Malindi. All the principal lodges and many of the tent camps have their own airstrips. Kenya Airways

Travel in Style:
Treetops to
Beach Bungalows

In America and Europe, travel is very much a question of getting from A to B in the shortest possible time. It is efficient, functional — and frequently boring. In Kenya, things are different.

runs daily flights to Mombasa and Kisumu from Nairobi's Jomo Kenyatta Airport. From Wilson Airport flights go to Masai Mara, Malindi and Lamu on Air Kenya and Sunbird.

and '30s, the Hilton and Inter-Continental guarantee world-class service, and service with special charm is found at the Nairobi Safari Club, the Safari Park and the Serena.

Accommodations in Kenya can be luxurious, whether in hotels, lodges or tent camps. The Norfolk and New Stanley hotels in Nairobi are steeped in the history of the big game hunts of the 1920s

At the Serena — whose serene luxury has been enhanced by a recent \$70 million refurbishment — "the theme is pan-African," says Serena's Khadra Jabaney. "The Serena was built to reflect the Af-

rican culture and environment." The hotel's exclusive Mandhari restaurant boasts a beautiful soapstone mural, while the Banabara lounge displays a collection of West African carvings.

In the Aberdare National Park is Treetops, set 40 feet (12.2 meters) high in a giant cape chestnut tree. The hotel, operated by Block Hotels, Kenya's oldest hotel chain, overlooks floodlit salt licks and water holes that are visited by game throughout the day. "It is a sort of Peter Pan playhouse," says Block's Judy Cairo. Block Hotels is run by the United Touring Group, a 50-year-old Kenya-based tourism operation.

Lodges and tent camps, such as Kichwa Tembo — most with world-class service and food — are other kinds of comfortable accommodations available in Kenya. On the pristine Indian Ocean coast are excellent hotels such as the Nyali Beach, the White Elephant at Malindi, Diani Reef at Diani Beach, and Whitesands at Mombasa.

The especially enjoyable Hemingways at Watamu is very popular among fishermen.

Timothy Lott

At Nairobi Wilson Airport, the sky was the color of elephant hide — mottled and sunless. Pictured on prefabricated walls, endangered species contemplated multiplying tourists. An elephant framed in front of a matchless African sunset looked doleful.

As we flew toward the safari lands of the Masai Mara, the sky cleared. In Kenya you can go on camel safaris, balloon safaris, bird and fish safaris and mountain safaris, to name just a few. All are excellent, but mine was to be the classic safari — three million animals spread over the 2,000 miles of the Serengeti Mara.

Soon the patchwork of the Nairobi suburbs was behind us. The land spread out flat and vast. Herds of zebra and impala peppered the plains. Descending, we saw flashes of white bone. This was no ordinary tourist excursion, but a journey into the heart of nature itself, red in tooth and claw.

Of course we were cushioned against the rawness of our surroundings. At Kichwa Tembo, a beautiful tent camp, hot water and flush toilets provided unlikely luxury. Inside the electric fence of the compound, daquiris and souvenir postcards kept the truth diluted — that we were at the epicenter of a struggle for survival, where winners consumed their prey and losers were stripped to the bone.

The safari began at dawn the next day. Outside the camp gates, Masai warriors patrolled. The roar of the landcruiser tore holes in the uncanny silence as it fought craters and canyons in the road.



Napping lioness on a perch above the plains (A. Binks).

We saw the parade of wildlife begin sedately, even comically. A hornbill foraging for insects glared quizzically, its curving beak like the head of a scythe rammed into orange plasticine. A lone zebra pointed his rear end at us and excreted impudently. An outraged giraffe stuck out his 18-inch tongue, and a secretary bird strutted importantly from bush to bush.

Anthropomorphism was irresistible. Mongooses were cheeky, ostriches clumsy, hippos sedate, baboons irascible. And lionesses were cute, not withstanding the fact that they could eviscerate you in seconds. We discovered a pride of lions that presumably had recently wolfed down a wildebeest or two, which explained their laid-back attitude. The only sign of movement was the mother crouching the cubs, who played like housecats while father slept.

The landcruiser vibrated away from the spectacle as we sat, out-

wardly subdued, secretly excited and only faintly shocked. The mood changed as a warthog, hilariously ugly and perfectly graceless, careened across our path. We then came to the stretch of the Mara where wildebeest were making their epic journey into Kenya from the parched lands of Tanzania's Serengeti. Every year in July and August a million and a half of these peculiar animals make the journey to the Masai Mara, prompted by some primitive clock that has ticked for thousands of years.

The herds thickened into a phalanx blocking out the earth, only to narrow out into a single line as they approached the river shore. They would hesitate, pluck up courage and, in a frenzied run, storm the banks. It is an awesome spectacle, its majesty undiminished by the fact that the wildebeest itself looks like a creature put together by a committee — stringy beard on a head too big for the body and legs spindly and foolish.

By now the sun was lowering in the sky and we made our way back to Kichwa Tembo. Now impala and zebra were routine — we vainly scanned the horizon for elephant, rhino or cheetah. Yet the day had brought profound excitement, a journey into the darkness and grandeur of the heart of Africa. Back inside our tents, we wrote postcards and drank daquiris while the cotton wool of civilization closed around us once more. Outside the perimeter fence, the primal drama carried on as it always had and always will.

Timothy Lott



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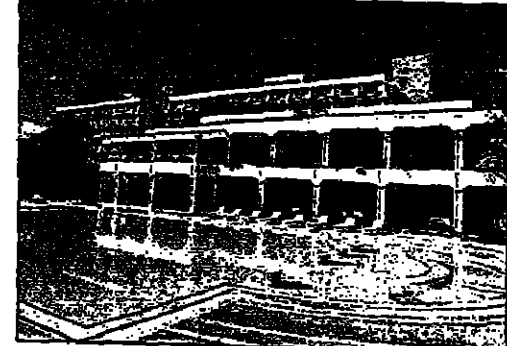
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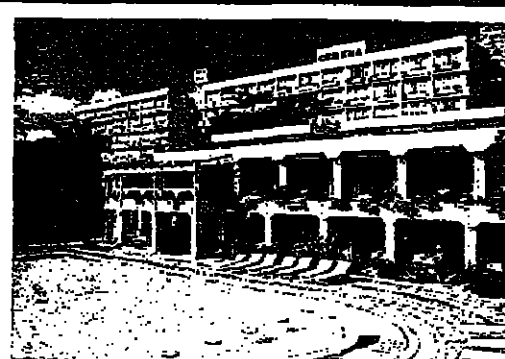
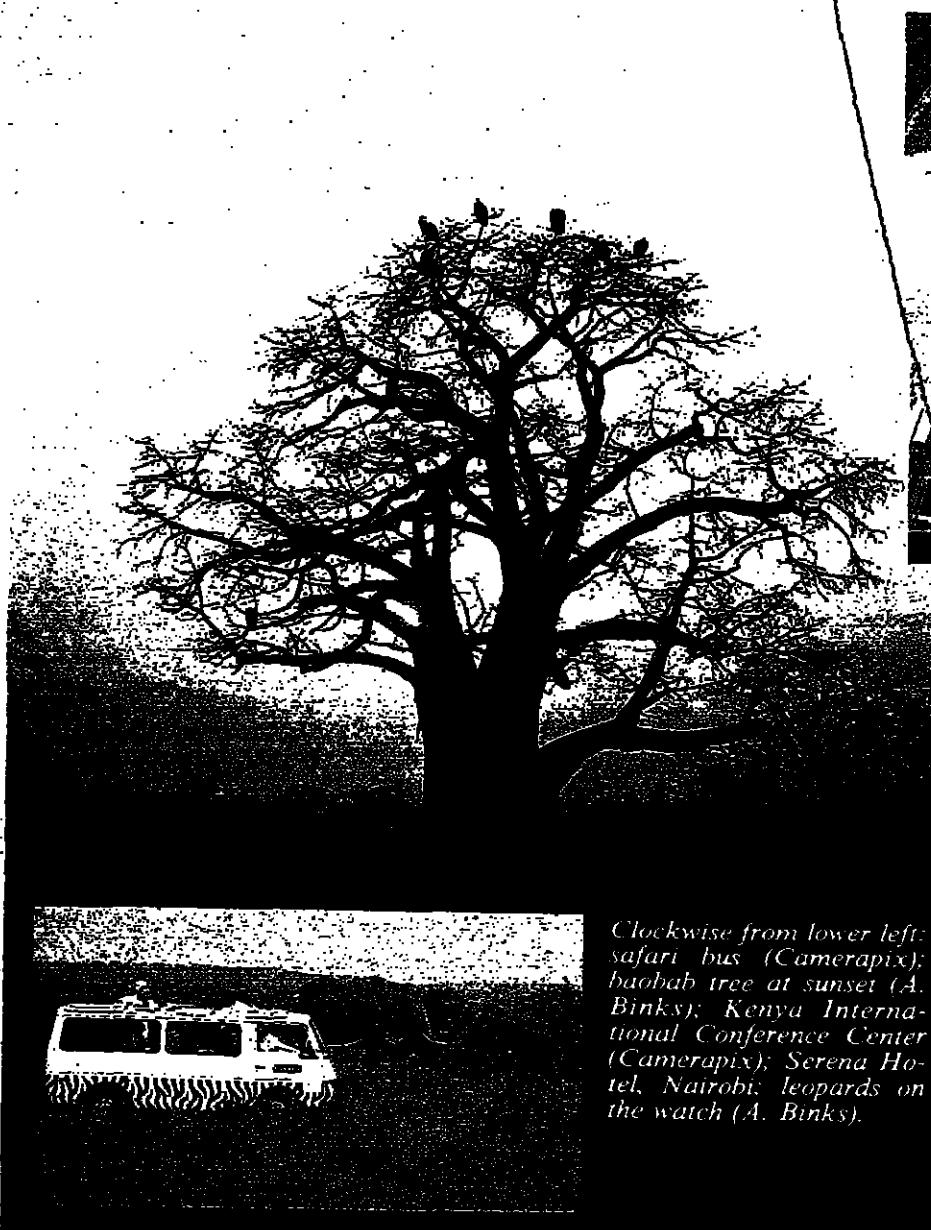


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Stable Economy, Dramatic Scenery Draw Business Travelers

There is a distinctive photograph that sums up the special appeal of Kenya to the business traveler or investor. Two cheetahs bask in Nairobi National Park while behind them, filling the entire horizon, the industrial and commercial sprawl of the city shimmers in the heat.

Wildlife is an integral part of commercial life in Kenya. Along with clement weather, industrious and generous people and the beauty of the landscape, it is perhaps one of the country's main attractions. Both tourists and foreign investors value Kenya's financially potent natural resources.

But Kenya also offers other incentives for capital investment. The country is one of Africa's biggest success stories, with an average growth rate of four percent per year for the past four years. Tourism, coffee and tea are the main industries, although horticulture is expanding.

In order to encourage continued foreign investment, the Investment Promotion Centre was set up in the early 1980s. Government-funded, it is a highly professional enabling agency that gives advice and information to potential investors, while helping to simplify the investment process.

"There are a number of excellent reasons for capi-

tal to be attracted to Kenya," says the center's managing director, Silas M. Ita. "For a start, there are tax incentives. Export-only companies are not subjected to sales tax. There is also an export compensation scheme where a 20 percent refund is due on duty paid. And there is up to 85 percent relief on corporation tax for companies setting up

ing Committee has been set up to facilitate easier access to the country.

Kenya's infrastructure is sound, with 68,000 kilometers (42,250 miles) of road and about 21,000 kilometers of rail. Many international airlines provide regularly scheduled services to Nairobi; KLM, for example, offers three non-stop Amsterdam-to-Nairobi flights

not interfere with their investors' operations. International companies that have already invested in Kenya include British Leeward, Del Monte, Nestlé, Glaxo and Cheeseborough-Ponds.

Even for those with no plans for direct investment in the country, Kenya is an increasingly popular place to hold conferences and seminars, particularly at the Kenyatta International Conference Centre, completed in 1973. The plenary hall of the center not only can handle a single giant meeting (up to 4,000 delegates) with full simultaneous translation and electronic communications but also has facilities for smaller groups.

All major hotels in Nairobi have meeting rooms, and conference facilities also exist on a smaller scale elsewhere in Kenya. Travelers can, for example, organize conferences at exotic locations on the beach or in the wildlife-rich Masai Mara.

Timothy Lott

Environmental Protection Major Goal of Government

As Kenya's President Daniel arap Moi has said: "We are committed to wildlife conservation, both within and outside our borders. We abhor any activity that destabilizes the ecosystem of the world."

Kenya's 40 national parks and wildlife reserves occupy about 10 percent of its land surface, but there are still serious threats to Kenya's wildlife in spite of this protection.

Advancing civilization has brought some animals to near extinction. Animals have been slaughtered for their skins, tusks, horns — and simply for their trophy value. Large, well-armed poaching parties are now the greatest threat; they have been the major factor in reducing Kenya's elephant population by 70 percent and its rhino population by 90 percent in the last 10 years.

To protect Kenya's wildlife, a Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife was established in 1963, now managed by the Wildlife Services Corporation headed by Dr. Richard Leakey. Son of archaeologists Mary and Louis Leakey, Richard Leakey was previously the director of the National Museum of Kenya, which he built into a priceless heritage for the nation.

Dr. Leakey intends to make the Wildlife Services Corporation profitable. "One of the briefs that I received with my appointment from the president was to make this an efficient operation," he says, adding, "I am absolutely determined to make the wildlife in this country work for the benefit of Kenya and the wildlife itself."

Dr. Leakey says that poachers are "desperately concerned to get as much ivory out as they can before the world ban (hopefully) comes into effect, and [that is why] we are seeing an increase in banditry against camps and tourist convoys." He adds: "We have a much better idea of numbers of armed gangs in the wildlife areas today than we



Black rhino (A. Binks); Dr. Richard Leakey with confiscated tusks (B. Campbell).

had a few months ago. We can bring poaching under control."

Of great significance in this conservation effort was the decision taken in October by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) to ban ivory sales and include African elephants on the endangered species list. President Moi had requested CITES to impose a ban on the ivory trade.

In a spectacular move to call attention to Kenya's conservation efforts and to discourage the illegal ivory trade, President Moi earlier this year set fire to a \$1.24 million haul of illicit ivory. "Great objectives require great sacrifices," the President said.

The elephant and rhino are the two most threatened species in Kenya; the black rhino's "horns" (actually a mass of compressed hair) are falsely reputed to provide medicinal and aphrodisiacal powers and are also pop-

ular as dagger handles. Of the estimated 1.5 million elephants roaming the African continent a decade ago, only 700,000 are left, 17,000 of these in Kenya. Of one million black rhinos estimated to have been in Africa in the early 1800s, only 800 remain, scattered across the continent, with around 450 of them in Kenya. Kenya's Lake Nakuru Park was declared a rhino sanctuary in 1987; the 19 original animals in the park are now breeding, and are protected by a 74-meter (242-foot) electric fence and rangers on duty 24 hours a day.

In all Kenya's game parks, wildlife is sovereign. No creature, not even a dog, can be introduced or removed; animals have the right of way on the roads; speed limits are maintained at 10 to 20 kilometers per hour (6-12 miles per hour); honking a horn, depositing litter and driving at night are all forbidden.

Other wildlife protected in Kenya are birds and marine animals, including coral. Over 1,000 species of birds live in the country, all of them protected by government bans on hunting; as many as six billion birds are estimated to migrate each year to Kenya during the winter. The alkaline Lake Nakuru in the Great Rift Valley is home to millions of flamingos whose moulted pink feathers are made into ornaments and jewelry; killing the birds is strictly forbidden.

Kenya's flora is being protected as well as its fauna. Plant life includes flowers from bougainvillea to frangipani, forests of bamboo and papyrus swamps, acacia and distinctive baobab trees in the savannas and palm trees on the coast and mauve jacarandas and

vermillion flame trees in the cities.

Kenya has strict tree preservation programs; tree planting and reforestation schemes are required of industrial operations that rely on wood fuel, such as tobacco curing, and cutting trees is forbidden in some areas.

The National Council of Women of Kenya established the Green Belt Movement in 1976 that has resulted in bands of trees being planted around villages and rural schools. The movement not only organizes replanting efforts but edu-

cates Kenyans about how to protect forests and grow trees on arid or semiarid land.

President Moi has led several harambee (a Swahili word meaning "Let's pull together") efforts to protect the land from erosion, personally helping to build wire mesh supports filled with stones to reinforce terraced hill-sides and riverbeds.

A United Nations-funded study on international soil erosion published in 1987 stated that erosion is destroying around 25 billion tons of fertile topsoil each year,

undermining food productivity and the global economy. The report observes: "Africa's record population growth and rampant soil erosion ensure that the continent will be at the forefront of this unfolding deterioration. But, alone among African countries, Kenya can be singled out for praise for its soil conservation program, including tree planting, which is a model for the Third World."

Patricia Hughes Scott

YET ANOTHER REASON TO VISIT THE HEART OF AFRICA

KENYA DUTY FREE

Hitherto, it was the wildlife and the scenic splendour that attracted tourists to Kenya. Now the safari country has another major attraction: Duty Free.

Kenya is developing a new duty free complex which will become operational at both Nairobi and Mombasa international airports in early 1990.

The two complexes at Jomo Kenyatta and Moi international airports will stock 8,000 different types of duty free goods.

Also to be included within the complexes are hotels, banks, business centres, post offices and the latest communication facilities.

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IPC have all the facts on investment in Kenya.

The Investment Promotion Centre was established to promote and facilitate private investment in Kenya. For more information contact the Managing Director, IPC, P.O. Box 55704 Nairobi Tel: 21401 Nairobi Telex Biashara 25460 Nairobi.



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ADVERTISING SECTION

Travel Tips

Around 600,000 tourists now visit Kenya each year, most experiencing no health or other problems. Common sense and planning are the keys to avoiding difficulties.

First-time visitors would do best to organize their trip in advance; many kinds of tours are possible at all price ranges, all including comfortable accommodations and reputable guide services.

While Kenya has excellent health facilities, all visitors should take adequate precautions against chloroquine-resistant malaria, endemic throughout East Africa. Travelers must begin taking anti-malaria pills before they enter an infested area and continue to take the pills for a prescribed period after their return home. No inoculation certificates are at the moment required for visitors coming from the United States or Europe.

Recent isolated incidents of attacks on safari tourists have caused the U.S. State Department to issue a traveler's advisory for tourists to Kenya. The U.S. government advice echoes that of the Kenya government: foreign tourists should travel to isolated areas only in groups and with reputable guides or rangers.

Two French tourists shot recently by poachers at Meru park had wandered off the beaten track and encountered the poachers feasting on illegally killed zebra. Kenya Police Commissioner Philip Kilongo has said: "From now on, the force will monitor the movements of tourists through poacher-prone areas and provide escort. The police will also intensify air, foot and mobile patrols in such areas."

Visitors to Nairobi should keep in mind that Kenya's capital, like any large city, can be dangerous for those who walk alone at night, and there

cities; milk, however, is not always pasteurized and should be boiled. Although Kenya's pharmacies are well supplied, tourists should bring their own prescription drugs and any "home remedies" they prefer.

The equatorial sun is intense; travelers should use sunscreens and wear sunglasses and hats.

Various reputable tourism organizations — such as African Tours and Hotels (ATEH), Kenya's largest tourist-facilities chain — can organize "total care" packages that include everything from airport transfers to safaris throughout the country. ATEH manages 16 hotels in Kenya, provides various tours and offers a global reservations service at centers in the world's major cities.

Eating out in Kenya is a delight — fine food at reasonable prices, good service in delightful surroundings, and a wide variety of cuisines. Meat is excellent and relatively cheap; game is a specialty, charcoal grilled; seafood is superb, from shellfish to mountain trout.

Fruit and vegetables are high quality; a green salad or a fresh fruit salad are culinary delights in Kenya, as are the fresh fruit juices. Local beers are delicious. Chinese, Indian, Japanese, Korean, Thai, Greek, Italian, French and traditional English cuisines are all available, as well as many Kenyan specialties. The customer always gets a royal welcome.

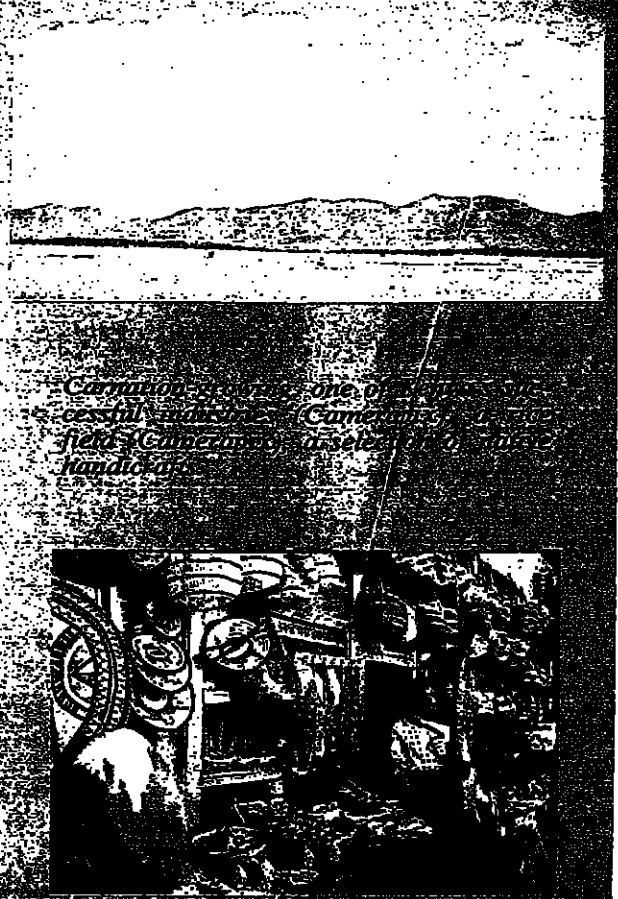
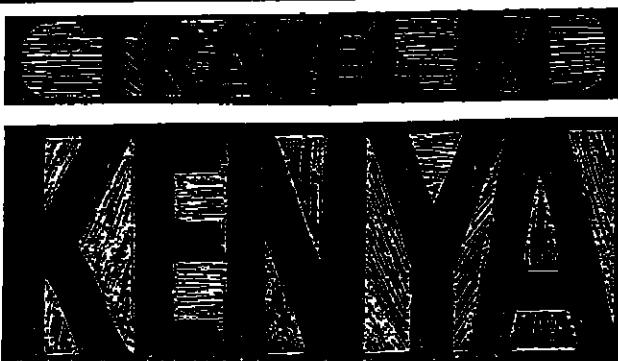
Patricia Hughes Scott



is a risk of pickpockets. Tourists should avoid carrying large sums of cash and keep valuables locked in hotel safes. Exchanging currencies with street touts should be avoided.

For those planning safari trips, a good supplement to any standard insurance coverage is to join Kenya's Flying Doctor Service, a branch of the African Medical and Research Foundation. A network of over 250 small airstrips throughout the country allows doctors to fly to outlying areas in case of medical emergencies, or to evacuate patients to Nairobi in emergencies.

Tap water is safe to drink in Kenya's major



An Agricultural Safari

Agriculture is considered to be the most important sector in Kenya's economy. The country's growth and development will continue to be dependent largely on its agricultural production, especially given the need to provide food for a population of an estimated 33.5 million people by the year 2000.

Kenya's major task is to increase agricultural production without threatening the country's natural heritage of wildlife and flora.

President Daniel arap Moi has stated that his government has set appropriate policies to provide essential services and modern technology in order to maximize Kenya's food production without using land set aside for conservation.

Farming areas are attractive tourist destinations for those wishing to see more of Kenya's lovely countryside. Around 85 percent of the farms

are held by the country's 2.5 million smallholders.

Tours to coffee, tea and tobacco estates are especially colorful. Sisal estates abound in small wildlife; sugar cane estates border Lake Victoria; one of the biggest pineapple farms in Africa is at Thika outside Nairobi; and rice, kapok and cotton farms are scattered throughout the country.

The Naivasha area, whose fertile volcanic soil has earned it the label the "garden of Kenya," produces fruits, flowers and green vegetables.

Kenya is also cattle

country. Beef and dairy cattle farms are now found in areas once dominated by nomadic Masai herders. Kenya's indigenous beef cattle, the Boreana — large, gentle animals with big eyes, white hides and huge humps — are bred on the semi-arid Laikipia plains. Kenya's herds of Friesians and Ayrshires are prized throughout the world.

Pigs, mohair goats, camels and sheep are also raised in Kenya, and game farms are being developed for animals like deer and even crocodiles.

Patricia Hughes Scott

Shopping for Treasures

Shopping in Kenya usually does not mean visiting a department store. Most merchandise is sold in markets, where haggling is essential — this can knock about 50 percent off the asking price. Major markets are in Old Town, Mombasa and City Market, Nairobi.

Specialized shops offer art and crafts produced by Kenya's many tribes. At the Kazuri bead factory in Karen near Nairobi, jewelry in the flamboyant colors of the Kenyan landscape is made by 80 women workers and can be purchased by visitors to the factory (tel.: 88 23 62). The beads are each hand-moulded and hand-painted.

Also common are Kiondos — colorful shoulder bags made of sisal and wool — and the brightly printed cloth that is used to make distinctive Kenyan traditional clothing. Kangas for women and Kikoi loincloths for men. Other popular items are papyrus reed furniture from the Abaluhya tribe and Masai spears and bead collars.

For upmarket shopping, there are a number of excellent art galleries and jewelry stores in Nairobi. The biggest of these is Jewels and Antiques, opposite the New Stanley Hotel. "We have jewels

and antiques for the discerning," says owner Hassen Virjee.

Dazzling offerings include precious stones like the luminous green tsavorite and the gorgeous blue tanzanite, all cut and set on the premises. There is also a fine selection of semi-precious stones.

Other items on sale in Kenya that are too beautiful — and expensive — to be mere souvenirs are ebony carvings of the Wakamba tribe and Kenya silk batiks. Green malachite ornaments from Zaire and startling Ashanti masks from Ghana can also be found in Nairobi at Jewels and Antiques.

Kenya's shopping opportunities will be expanded when the new Kenya Duty Free complexes open at Nairobi and Mombasa airports in 1990. Over 8000 items worth a total \$10 million will be sold in the complexes, which will be operated by a Dubai-based group.

Timothy Lott

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Magnus Roland, Saab chassis designer, has this to say:

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In a potentially dangerous situation, Saabs act in a simple, predictable way to help the driver steer clear of trouble.



Two independent research groups have released data on almost 7 million car accidents in the U.S. and Sweden. Both reached the same conclusion: the Saab 9000 is the safest car.

Saab is twice as safe as the average car in its size class (one that includes the BMW 500 series, the Volvo 7 series and the Lincoln Mark VII). This is the result of a study of 6 million accidents in the U.S. made by the HLDI, Highway Loss Data Institute.

Sweden's largest automotive insurance

company, Folksam, studied the results of 900,000 car accidents. They rate Saab more than 30% better than its nearest rival, which is itself considered a very safe car.

Folksam safety researcher, Dr. Claes Tingvall, comments:

"If people were aware of the huge differences in car safety, proven crash worthiness would be a major aspect in their choice of car."

In an accident, 'passive' safety features (crumple-zones, safety cages, safety belts, belt tensioners) come into play to reduce the consequences."

German car magazine *auto, motor und sport* wrote:

"In snowstorms at the Arctic circle, in rush-hour chaos or at full throttle on the autobahn, this car inspires confidence, and creates a feeling of security and safety".

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SAAB

MARKET DIARY

Via Associated Press Dec. 8

London Commodities

Commodity	Unit	Open	High	Low	Close
SUGAR	100 lbs	20.00	20.10	19.90	20.00
Cocoa	100 lbs	1,200.00	1,210.00	1,190.00	1,200.00
Coffee	100 lbs	150.00	151.00	149.00	150.00
Wheat	100 lbs	1.20	1.21	1.19	1.20
Barley	100 lbs	0.80	0.81	0.79	0.80
Oats	100 lbs	0.60	0.61	0.59	0.60
Rice	100 lbs	0.40	0.41	0.39	0.40
Maize	100 lbs	0.30	0.31	0.29	0.30
Soybeans	100 lbs	0.20	0.21	0.19	0.20
Canola	100 lbs	0.10	0.11	0.09	0.10
Almonds	100 lbs	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.05
Walnuts	100 lbs	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.03
Peanut Oil	100 lbs	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.02
Sunflower Oil	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Vegetable Oil	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Crude Oil	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Natural Gas	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Heating Oil	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Propane	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Coal	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Iron Ore	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Copper	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Aluminum	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Zinc	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Nickel	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Palladium	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Platinum	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Gold	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01

Currency Options

Commodity	Unit	Open	High	Low	Close
British Pound	100 lbs	1.20	1.21	1.19	1.20
Swiss Franc	100 lbs	0.80	0.81	0.79	0.80
Japanese Yen	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
West German Mark	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
French Franc	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Italian Lira	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Spanish Peseta	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Portuguese Escudo	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Belgian Franc	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Dutch Guilder	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Austrian Schilling	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Swedish Krona	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Norwegian Krone	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Danish Krone	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Irish Punt	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Maltese Lira	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Cypriot Pound	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Lebanese Pound	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Syrian Pound	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Yemeni Rial	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Saudi Riyal	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Qatari Riyal	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Bahraini Dinar	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Ugandan Shilling	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Kenyan Shilling	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Tanzanian Shilling	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Malawian Kwacha	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Zimbabwean Dollar	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Botswana Pula	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
South African Rand	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Namibian Dollar	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Lesotho Pula	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Swazi Liranga	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Sierra Leone Leone	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Liberian Dollar	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Ivorian Cote	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Ghana Cedi	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Senegalese Franc	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Mali Franc	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Niger Franc	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Chad Franc	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Cameroon Franc	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Congo Franc	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Zaire Franc	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Angolan Kwanza	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Mozambique Escudo	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Madagascar ARI	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Comoros Franc	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Mayotte Franc	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Reunion Franc	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
French Polynesia CFP	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
New Caledonia CFP	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Wallis and Futuna CFP	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
French Southern Territories CFP	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01

Philadelphia Exchange

Commodity	Unit	Open	High	Low	Close
Gold	100 lbs	1,200.00	1,210.00	1,190.00	1,200.00
Silver	100 lbs	150.00	151.00	149.00	150.00
Copper	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Aluminum	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Zinc	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Nickel	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Palladium	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Platinum	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Gold	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Silver	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Copper	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Aluminum	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Zinc	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Nickel	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Palladium	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Platinum	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Gold	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Silver	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Copper	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Aluminum	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Zinc	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Nickel	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Palladium	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Platinum	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01

New York Stock Exchange

Commodity	Unit	Open	High	Low	Close
Gold	100 lbs	1,200.00	1,210.00	1,190.00	1,200.00
Silver	100 lbs	150.00	151.00	149.00	150.00
Copper	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Aluminum	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Zinc	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Nickel	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Palladium	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Platinum	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Gold	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Silver	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Copper	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Aluminum	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Zinc	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Nickel	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Palladium	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Platinum	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Gold	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Silver	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Copper	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Aluminum	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Zinc	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Nickel	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Palladium	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Platinum	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01

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Aluminum	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Zinc	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Nickel	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Palladium	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Platinum	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Gold	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Silver	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Copper	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Aluminum	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Zinc	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Nickel	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Palladium	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Platinum	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Gold	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Silver	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Copper	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Aluminum	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Zinc	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Nickel	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Palladium	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Platinum	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01

New York Stock Exchange

Commodity	Unit	Open	High	Low	Close
Gold	100 lbs	1,200.00	1,210.00	1,190.00	1,200.00
Silver	100 lbs	150.00	151.00	149.00	150.00
Copper	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Aluminum	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Zinc	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Nickel	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Palladium	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Platinum	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Gold	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Silver	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Copper	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Aluminum	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Zinc	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Nickel	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Palladium	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Platinum	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Gold	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Silver	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Copper	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Aluminum	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Zinc	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Nickel	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Palladium	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Platinum	100 lbs	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01

New York Stock Exchange

Spot	1510.00	1515.00	1480.00	1490.00
Forward	1408.00	1410.00	1350.00	1360.00

U.S. FUTURES

via Associated Press

Season High	Season Low	Open	High	Low
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ECONOMIC SCENE

As Slain German Banker
Saw a Changing Europe

By Leonard Silk

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Rebuilding the international economic order in the wake of the upheaval in the communist world and the apparent end of the Cold War will require dedicated and brilliant leaders like those who created the Marshall Plan after World War II.

Alfred Herrhausen, the late chief executive of Deutsche Bank AG of West Germany, who was murdered by a terrorist bomb near Frankfurt last week, was such a leader.

Before his death, Mr. Herrhausen had begun to spell out his ideas on the reconstruction of Europe and its economic implications for both East and West.

In a speech that was to have been delivered before the American Council on Germany in New York last Monday, Mr. Herrhausen stressed the need for continued progress toward a united Europe, with member countries giving up a good part of their autonomy over economic policy making.

He wanted West Germany firmly linked to the European Community and wrote, "That East Germans be given freedom and self-determination is more important than a united Germany."

If, later, attainment of that liberty were to be followed by their decision to move more closely, or unite with the West, that decision would be welcomed in West Germany, he continued; but at this point, it "is still very much an open question."

Mr. Herrhausen saw progress toward completion of the single market in 1992 as proceeding, more or less, on schedule, with even stronger growth than the optimists had expected.

Europe, he wrote, is now in a much better position to cope with "a recession in North America, should it occur, than was the case in the seventies or early eighties."

Next on his priority list was completion of the European Monetary System, because "a single market calls for a single currency," he said.

Without specifically mentioning the resistance to monetary integration of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain, he insisted that there would have to be sacrifices of national sovereignty in such areas as exchange rates, monetary policy and even, "to a certain extent," fiscal policy.

HE MAINTAINED that these thorny issues could be resolved and that "the year 2000 is a realistic goal" for bringing monetary union into being.

Far from viewing Europe 1992 as a "fortress," he saw it as part of a wider phenomenon, a worldwide interlocking of economies, like the United States-Canada Free Trade Agreement.

Europe, he said, had to "remain open for third countries in general and for its European neighbors in the East in particular."

A philosophical man, Mr. Herrhausen saw dangers ahead in the effort of the communist countries to convert to market economies.

"One is reminded," he said, "of Alexis de Tocqueville's shrewd observation that authoritarian regimes run into difficulties precisely when they begin to change for the better."

Political and economic reform were inseparable, he said; the repression in China, where reform had been restricted to the economic sector, proved that "freedom is a comprehensive concept and cannot be confined to just one sector of national life."

Mr. Herrhausen's speech here was dedicated to the memory of Arthur F. Burns, the former chairman of the Federal Reserve Board and ambassador to West Germany.

The German banker concluded his remarks with a Latin quotation from Tacitus, which in translation said: "We grieved at his passing and his friends were saddened. People abroad and strangers, too, were affected."

It was his own epitaph, too.

Kumagai
Buys U.K.
Bank Site

Standard to Sell
Its Headquarters

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Standard Chartered PLC said Friday it has agreed to sell its London headquarters to Kumagai Gumi Co., the Japanese construction giant, for £145 million (\$228.8 million).

The bank said that 10 percent of the aggregate sale price had been paid as a deposit, and the balance would be paid on completion, due to take place Dec. 29.

A move to a smaller head office will reduce costs and enable the deployment of the group's resources in the optimum way, it said.

The planned sale is the latest sign that Standard Chartered is shifting its focus away from Europe, at the same time its bolsters its presence in Asia. The Asia-Pacific region contributes more than one-third of the bank's profits and has the greatest concentration of assets of all the bank's regions. It is the largest foreign bank in Asia in terms of assets.

In another development Friday, shares in Kumagai Gumi were suspended after a U.S. subsidiary involved in a \$425 million project in New York filed for bankruptcy.

A Japanese news agency reported that the project fell through because banks refused to extend loans to Kumagai Gumi's partner because of its reported involvement in illegal deals with the former Philippine president Ferdinand Marcos.

Kumagai Gumi said that American Tower Partners began bankruptcy proceedings Thursday after policy differences arose between the two shareholders, the Kumagai Gumi subsidiary, KG Land New York Co., and New York Land Development Corp.

The joint venture, 60 percent owned by Kumagai Gumi through its subsidiary, is currently building a 48-story building in Manhattan. The building was due to be completed in June 1990.

Jiji Press reported late Friday that Kumagai Gumi had already spent \$180 million to complete 70 percent of the project, overshooting its total budget of \$130 million.

U.S. West Nears Soviet Deal

By Calvin Sims

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — U.S. West Inc. has agreed to lead a corporation formed by the Soviet Union and seven international telephone companies that would lay a fiber-optic communications cable across the Soviet Union, linking Japan and Europe.

The system will carry international calls and computer data between Europe and Japan, as well as long-distance calls within the Soviet Union.

The corporation, to be called Trans-Soviet Line Development Corp., proposes to spend about \$500 million, U.S. West said Thursday.

The project has been publicly discussed in recent weeks, but the agreement to form a corporation that includes the Soviet Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications marks a big step forward.

U.S. West said it had been negotiating with the Soviet Union to build the network since late last year. A U.S. West spokesman said Soviet officials had made the initial contact with the company about the construction of the fiber-optic cable and that U.S. West had developed "a working relationship with the Soviets" with the help of the former U.S. senator Gary Hart who acted as a consultant on the deal.

Members of the corporation are still negotiating the terms of the deal, which will require the approval of the governments whose companies are participating in the venture. Officials of U.S. West, a regional telephone company based in Denver, stressed that no formal agreement had been reached.

The project also requires the approval of the 16-nation Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Controls, or Cocom, which limits the transfer of technology to Eastern Europe. The technology that would be used is on Cocom's restricted list.

A spokesman for the Commerce Department said: "We are aware of the U.S. West-led joint venture, and we look forward to having more technical discussions on their proposed export. We look at all of these exports on a case-by-case basis."

U.S. West said the cable would most likely cross the Soviet Union along railroad rights of way, with undersea links to Denmark, Japan and Italy.

Dick Callahan, vice president of U.S. West's diversified group, which handles international and nonregulatory operations, noted that the Bush administration had said it would consider loosening some Cocom restrictions to assist Eastern Europe in political and economic change. U.S. West is also seeking Cocom approval to construct a cellular telephone system in Hungary.

The new fiber link would provide the Soviet Union with a variety of modern communications services and technologies. Telephone industry experts who have studied the Soviet Union's telecommunications system described it as primitive compared with that of the United States.

The new cable would provide long-distance communications within the Soviet Union between cities along the route. The Soviet Union has very little fiber-optic cable in its national telephone network.

The Soviet cable would compete with current fiber-optic links that transmit calls and data between Asia and Europe on a route that runs from Japan, across the Pacific Ocean to the United States, and under the Atlantic Ocean to Europe.

The other companies participating in the venture are Kokusai Denzetsu Denwa Co. of Japan, Societa Finanziaria Telefonica di Italia, British Telecommunications PLC, OTC of Australia, Great Nordic Telegraph Co. of Denmark, Telecom Denmark and Deutsche Bundespost Telekom of West Germany.

Industry Slump
Pushes Up U.S.
Jobless Rate

By John M. Berry

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. civilian unemployment rate rose slightly in November to 5.4 percent as the number of workers on manufacturing payrolls continued their eight-month slide, the government reported Friday.

The rate, seasonally adjusted, had been 5.3 percent in October.

Analysts said the report from the Labor Department underscored the growing weakness in the manufacturing sector of the economy, raising additional concerns about whether the service sector can continue to propel economic growth.

"By the time the service side starts showing weakness, it's usually too late. By then the economy has unraveled," said Sam Kahan, chief financial economist for Kleinwort Benson Government Securities. "This report suggests the economy is deteriorating further."

Nevertheless, service sector payrolls increased by 213,000 last month while construction and mining industries added another 24,000 jobs. Together those gains more than offset a 27,000 drop in manufacturing. The payroll figures are based on a survey of employment in 349 industries. Since March, the number of manufacturing jobs has dropped by 164,000.

While small declines were widespread, two industries — motor vehicles and electrical equipment — have accounted for 100,000 of the drop, said Janet L. Norwood, commissioner of labor statistics.

The overall increase of 210,000 payroll jobs was stronger than most analysts had expected. The analysts were even more surprised by a large downward revision in the October payroll figure. Mrs. Norwood said the revision was due to an overstatement of the number of school teachers working this fall.

In the service sector, the largest gain last month was in health and business services. Jobs were also added in every other major industry category, including transportation and public utilities, wholesale

and retail trade, finance, insurance and real estate and government.

The unemployment rate is based on a survey of American households. According to that survey, total employment increased by 241,000 last month. However, unemployment and the unemployment rate still rose because the size of the civilian labor force grew more than did the number of jobs.

A year ago, the civilian unemployment rate was also 5.4 percent. It fell to 5 percent in March and was either 5.2 percent or 5.3 percent each month until October.

The Labor Department said the civilian labor force grew to 124.52 million last month.

Some analysts said they expect the Federal Reserve to cut short-term interest rates again soon to counter the effects of the continued decline in manufacturing employment and output. Not only did manufacturing employment fall last month, but the length of the average workweek in that sector dipped by one-tenth of an hour, to 40.7 hours.

Allen Sinai, chief economist of Boston Co. Economic Advisers, said the manufacturing sector is in the grip of a recession and that it may be spilling over into service industries.

"I think this is it," Mr. Sinai said. "This economy is at or near some sort of recession."

Most top Federal Reserve policymakers are less concerned than Mr. Sinai that prompt moves are needed to avert a recession. Earlier this week, one senior Fed official, who asked not to be identified, told reporters, "We expect domestic consumption to be solid enough to sustain this."

A majority of Fed officials share that view, though not all of them. Martha Seger, a governor who often favors a more stimulative monetary policy than most other officials at the central bank, also spoke with reporters this week, saying, "I'm becoming increasingly concerned about the possibility of a recession."

EC Telecoms Pact Is Compromise

Reuters

BRUSSELS — The European Community has reached a hard-won compromise on ways to liberalize telecommunications industry in the 1990s, according to EC ministers and officials.

"Everybody made several steps towards each other," said Paul Quilès, the French telecommunications minister, after the agreement was reached late Thursday.

The 12 EC telecommunications ministers approved a so-called Open Network Provision directive setting out harmonized principles for access to a liberalized market.

In return the EC Commission, the community's executive body, softened controversial legislation that would have forcibly dismantled government monopolies on most services including basic telephones and telex.

The law, which does not require governments' approval, will apply from next April to value-added services such as electronic mail, and from 1993 to data communications.

But to sweeten the pill of compulsory liberalization, the commission said it would allow governments to set licensing requirements for some services so they could fulfill obligations to the public.

It also said that it would allow liberalization in some less developed EC economies to be delayed in certain cases until Jan. 1, 1996.

The agreement follows a battle that lasted much of this year between EC states and the commission over the executive's use of so-called Article 90 powers to sidestep governments in order to force through liberalization measures.

While virtually all EC states disagree with the commission's method of imposing liberalization, Britain, West Germany, Denmark and the Netherlands had applauded its goals.

Telecommunications in the four countries have already been largely deregulated.

Others such as Belgium and France, which believe a strong state can ensure that services are widely available, had threatened to take the commission to the European Court of Justice for allegedly overstepping its powers.

But the commission has argued that speedy liberalization is needed for a key growth industry that is likely to account for 7 percent of EC gross domestic product in the year 2000, up from 3 percent at present.

Soviet Trade: Hungary Seeks Dollar Peg

By Stuart Auerbach

Washington Post Service

BUDAPEST — The Hungarian government told the Soviet Union this week that it wants to put their trade relationship on a U.S. dollar basis instead of rubles, the Soviet currency that is useless for general purposes of international trade.

"It will help the Hungarian economy and create a world market economy here," said Tamas Istvan, deputy director-general in the Ministry of Trade, who specializes in Soviet affairs.

He said Prime Minister Miklos Nemeth of Hungary gave a detailed proposal for the switch to his Soviet counterpart, Prime Minister Nikolai I. Ryzhkov, during their meeting this week at the Warsaw Pact meeting in Moscow. Mr. Nemeth suggested that conversion to a dollar-based trade relationship take place in two years, Mr. Istvan said.

"It is a very big tension between us that must be solved," he said.

The Hungarian request is likely to be repeated by other Eastern European nations, underscoring the rapid changes taking place in the region as countries move away from communism toward free market economies.

A Hungarian economic weekly, Heti Világkörüzet, reported that most members of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, the

Soviet-led trading bloc known as Comecon, indicated at a conference in September that they wanted widespread change. Only two remaining hard-line states, Cuba and Romania, wanted to keep the present system.

Hungarian economists believe that ruble trade is based on unrealistic prices, set by planners every five years, and amounts to barter.

Trade within Comecon is largely bilateral, generally involving sale of Soviet gas, oil and other natural resources in return for food and manufactured goods from the Eastern European states. The items usually are priced in dollars to establish value but then the final figure is converted into rubles at a rate usually determined by the Soviet Union.

This has led to widespread complaints by the Eastern European countries that they end up losing on the conversion to rubles. Hungary has an estimated \$1 billion surplus with the Soviets this year that it fears it will never collect, a phenomenon that could be called a subsidization of the Soviet economy.

The Soviets, in turn, complain that the Eastern Europeans send them goods that are inferior to those sold in the West for hard currencies. The World Bank estimates that about 45 percent of Hungary's \$9 billion in annual trade is conducted in rubles.

"That is credit without interest, and we are not a rich enough nation to give the Soviet

Union credit without interest," the Hungarian trade minister, Tamas Beck, said during an interview in Washington last month.

The ruble issue is complex and could produce short-term problems for both countries. The Soviet Union is Hungary's largest trading partner, and even though Budapest wants to forge closer commercial and economic ties with the West, it is unclear how many products produced in Hungary will find ready markets in more advanced economies.

Hungary sells the Soviets processed foods and manufactured goods such as buses and spare parts, telecommunications equipment, computer components and medical instruments.

If the Soviet Union had to pay dollars for those products, economists said that Moscow might prefer to buy more sophisticated goods from advanced nations.

Mr. Istvan shrugged off that problem. He said Hungary could make up for the loss of Soviet trade by selling computer products and clothing, shoes and canned foods to the West, which would allow it to collect dollars.

This is part of the Hungarian strategy of integrating its economy more closely with the West. Hungary would like to become an associate member of the European Community, adopting the EC internal rules in return for gaining duty-free access to the community's market, the largest in the world.

Chevron Sues Pennzoil
Over Stock Purchases

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SAN FRANCISCO — Chevron Corp. said Friday it had filed suit in federal district court seeking to force Pennzoil Co. to sell Chevron shares it allegedly bought illegally, and to prevent further purchases of Chevron stock until Pennzoil has complied with federal law.

Chevron, the fourth-largest U.S. oil company, said this was one of several steps taken by its board after the disclosure Thursday that Pennzoil had acquired 8.8 percent of its stock.

In two other moves designed to deter a possible hostile takeover, Chevron stepped up its shareholder-rights takeover defense, which enables stockholders to buy more shares at bargain prices, and lined up a new \$5 billion credit agreement with banks.

"Our board believes that Pennzoil's acquisition of Chevron shares is disruptive and represents a threat to the realization of our long-term business objectives," said Kenneth T. Derr, Chevron's chairman.

Houston-based Pennzoil disclosed Thursday in a filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission that it paid \$2.1 billion to buy 31.5 million Chevron shares — 8.8 percent of the total outstanding — over the past three months. Pennzoil also said it may spend \$500 million more on Chevron shares, the entire \$2.6 billion net proceeds

it received last year in settling a lawsuit against Texaco Inc.

It said the purchases were for investment purposes and it had no interest in acquiring Chevron.

But Chevron said Friday that it had sued Pennzoil in U.S. District Court in San Francisco, accusing it of violating federal securities laws in failing to disclose important information about its purchases.

The suit seeks to force Pennzoil to sell the shares, which the Chevron claims were purchased illegally.

Chevron also said it had amended the "trigger point" for the company's stockholder rights plan so it would be activated if anyone acquired 10 percent of outstanding shares, down from 20 percent. The change is intended to deter anyone from acquiring 10 percent or more of the company without the approval of Chevron's directors.

Chevron also said it had set up a new \$5 billion credit arrangement with banks in the United States and throughout the world.

Pennzoil's disclosure Thursday deflated the price of Chevron stock, which had been rising on takeover speculation. Chevron lost \$5.25, to close at \$66.75, in composite trading on the New York Stock Exchange. Pennzoil, meanwhile, rose 6.25 cents, to \$83.25.

In trading on Friday, Chevron regained 25 cents, to \$67, while Pennzoil added \$3.25 to \$86.50. (AP, Reuters)

U.S. Couple Sues Nissan for 'Snooping'

By Eric Bailey

Los Angeles Times Service

COSTA MESA, California — In June, Stephen and Maritza French rented a room in their house to a quiet, bespectacled Japanese man, Takashi Morimoto. At the time, the Frenches said, they thought Mr. Morimoto was just another foreign visitor, a polite and curious young man learning the language and customs of the United States.

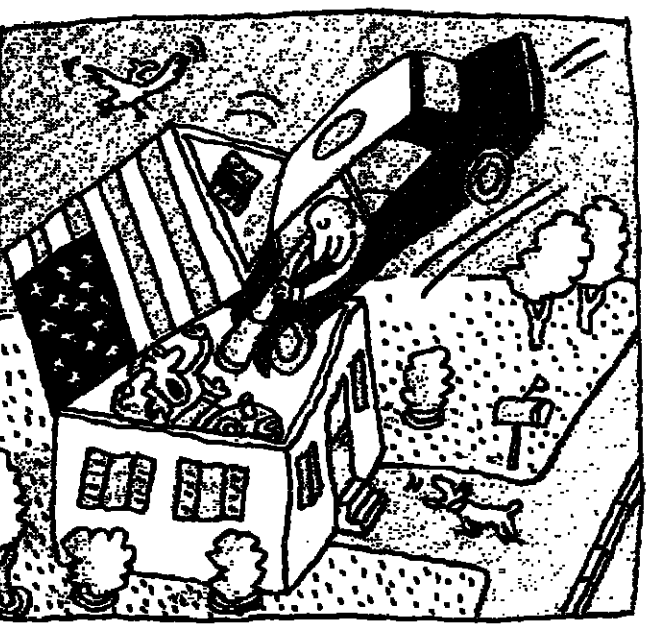
In reality, the couple now contend, Mr. Morimoto was a corporate spy.

Unbeknown to the Frenches, the Nissan Motor Corp. employee was studying their every move as part of a research project for the Japanese carmaker, the couple contend. They only discovered that Mr. Morimoto was some sort of automotive mole upon reading an article in the Los Angeles Times that detailed his curious mission.

He was studying American buying habits as part of a Nissan effort to design a future car model designed especially for the U.S.

Ikeda that their lives had been under a corporate microscope, the Frenches filed a lawsuit Thursday against Mr. Morimoto, 29, and the carmaker claiming fraud, invasion of privacy, trespassing and unfair business practices.

The lawsuit, filed in Orange County Superior Court in Santa Ana, also seeks a court order forbidding Nissan from dispatching emissaries like Mr. Morimoto into the homes of other unsuspecting families. The lawsuit said that the company was "engaging in a pat-



American families to better understand the strengths, foibles, likes and dislikes of the U.S. car-buying public.

The lawsuit also named Makoto Tachikawa, a product strategy director for Nissan, and two companies allegedly involved in placing Mr. Morimoto in the French household. Academic Recruit Communication International of Los Angeles and the Japanese American Cultural Center.

Chiey C. Nomura and Terry Terasaki, officials with these two organizations, who were also named in the lawsuit, could not be reached for comment Thursday. Mr. Nomura was out of the country and Mr. Terasaki did not return a phone call from the Times.

Ms. Kaufman said that the episode unfolded after the French family responded in June to a newspaper advertisement that was placed to find homes for Japanese students.

Stephen French, an accountant, contacted the placement service but was told by Mr. Nomura and Mr. Terasaki that no student was available, according to the lawsuit. Instead, the two men suggested that the family find a spot for Mr. Morimoto.

Ms. Kaufman said that the family was aware that Mr. Morimoto worked for Nissan but thought he was engaged in some sort of temporary project at the company's U.S. headquarters in Carson and wanted to stay with an American family simply to improve his English and general knowledge of the country."

For several years, Japanese automakers have made a practice of dispatching researchers to study

CURRENCY RATES

Cross Rates	\$	DM	FF	Yen	Sw. Fr.	GBP	ITL	ESP	Dec. 8
Australia	2.20	1.34	1.28	1.32	0.51	1.35	1.35	1.35	
Canada	0.72	0.45	0.42	0.45	0.18	0.45	0.45	0.45	
France	6.55	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.16	6.55	6.55	6.55	
Germany	1.93	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.06	1.93	1.93	1.93	
Italy	1.36	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.02	1.36	1.36	1.36	
Japan	136	10.3	10.3	10.3	4.0	136	136	136	
Switzerland	2.20	1.34	1.28	1.32	0.51	2.20	2.20	2.20	
U.K.	1.93	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.06	1.93	1.93	1.93	
U.S.	1.00	0.63	0.63	0.63	0.02	1.00	1.00	1.00	

Continues to London and Zurich, futures in other currencies. New York rates at 3 P.M.

Source: Commercial Finance; Tokyo, futures in other currencies. New York rates at 3 P.M.

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Source: Commercial Finance; Tokyo, futures in other currencies. New York rates at 3 P.M.

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NASDAQ

Friday's Prices
NASDAQ prices as of 3 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

Symbol	Stock	Div	Yld P/E	100s High	Low	P.A. Chg
AA	Amgen			110 1/2	110 1/4	+
ABB	Amgen			110 1/2	110 1/4	+
ABC	Amgen			110 1/2	110 1/4	+
ABT	Amgen			110 1/2	110 1/4	+
ACB	Amgen			110 1/2	110 1/4	+
ACD	Amgen			110 1/2	110 1/4	+
ACE	Amgen			110 1/2	110 1/4	+
ACF	Amgen			110 1/2	110 1/4	+
ACG	Amgen			110 1/2	110 1/4	+
ACH	Amgen			110 1/2	110 1/4	+
ACI	Amgen			110 1/2	110 1/4	+
ACJ	Amgen			110 1/2	110 1/4	+
ACK	Amgen			110 1/2	110 1/4	+
ACL	Amgen			110 1/2	110 1/4	+
ACM	Amgen			110 1/2	110 1/4	+
ACN	Amgen			110 1/2	110 1/4	+
ACO	Amgen			110 1/2	110 1/4	+
ACP	Amgen			110 1/2	110 1/4	+
ACQ	Amgen			110 1/2	110 1/4	+
ACR	Amgen			110 1/2	110 1/4	+
ACS	Amgen			110 1/2	110 1/4	+
ACT	Amgen			110 1/2	110 1/4	+
ACU	Amgen			110 1/2	110 1/4	+
ACV	Amgen			110 1/2	110 1/4	+
ACW	Amgen			110 1/2	110 1/4	+
ACX	Amgen			110 1/2	110 1/4	+
ACY	Amgen			110 1/2	110 1/4	+
ACZ	Amgen			110 1/2	110 1/4	+
ADA	Amgen			110 1/2	110 1/4	+
ADB	Amgen			110 1/2	110 1/4	+
ADC	Amgen			110 1/2	110 1/4	+
ADD	Amgen			110 1/2	110 1/4	+
ADE	Amgen			110 1/2	110 1/4	+
ADF	Amgen			110 1/2	110 1/4	+
ADG	Amgen			110 1/2	110 1/4	+
ADH	Amgen			110 1/2	110 1/4	+
ADI	Amgen			110 1/2	110 1/4	+
ADJ	Amgen			110 1/2	110 1/4	+
ADK	Amgen			110 1/2	110 1/4	+
ADL	Amgen			110 1/2	110 1/4	+
ADM	Amgen			110 1/2	110 1/4	+
ADN	Amgen			110 1/2	110 1/4	+
ADO	Amgen			110 1/2	110 1/4	+
ADP	Amgen			110 1/2	110 1/4	+
ADQ	Amgen			110 1/2	110 1/4	+
ADR	Amgen			110 1/2	110 1/4	+
ADS	Amgen			110 1/2	110 1/4	+
ADT	Amgen			110 1/2	110 1/4	+
ADU	Amgen			110 1/2	110 1/4	+
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AHZ	Amgen			110 1/2	110 1/4	+

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December 8th, 1989

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Quotations supplied by funds listed. Net asset value quotations are supplied by the funds listed with the exception of some assets based on issue price. The market symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (b) - bi-monthly; (m) - monthly; (q) - quarterly; (a) - annually; (s) - semi-annually; (y) - yearly.

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Swissair Near Asian Agreement

ZURICH — Swissair said Friday that it was close to finalizing a cooperation agreement with one of three Asian carriers.

A Swissair spokesman named the three possible partners as Singapore Airlines, Thai Airways International Ltd. and Cathay Pacific Airways Ltd.

He said a board meeting would decide which partner Swissair would choose and what form the cooperation would take. Singapore Airlines stock has risen strongly for the past three days on rumors that the airline would be Swissair's partner.

Amin Balensperger, the Swissair chairman, said in September that the airline was negotiating with a potential partner in the Far East to develop a worldwide network of cooperative agreements.

Singapore Airlines announced Oct. 30 that it was negotiating with a European carrier for a long-term collaboration in marketing and mutual investments.

The Swissair spokesman said the board would make the decision on Thursday and that any cooperation was still "completely open."

Swissair announced an alliance earlier this year with Scandinavian Airline System involving a joint executive board to coordinate traffic, and cross-equity holdings of 5 percent to 10 percent.

It has also swapped 5 percent stakes with Delta Airlines Inc. as part of an agreement to cooperate on scheduling, marketing and reservation systems.

Siam City Stock Is Suspended

BANGKOK — The Securities Exchange of Thailand temporarily suspended trading in Siam City Cement Co. shares on Friday as the company failed to supply sufficient information on its capital increase plan.

After the suspension, Siam City informed the exchange that it would raise its registered capital to 1.5 billion baht (\$58.3 million) from 975.33 million baht currently.

As part of the plan, the company said its existing 9.57 million 100-baht ordinary shares would be split into 195.07 million five-baht shares.

Timor Oil Field Set For Development

Australia Settles 10-Year Dispute With Indonesia Over Offshore Zone

By Michael Richardson

CANBERRA — Australia and Indonesia will sign an agreement on Monday to settle a 10-year dispute over a potentially rich offshore oil and gas zone, and instead open the area for development and profit-sharing between the two countries.

The accord is expected to trigger a rush of applications by oil companies to begin exploration in the early 1990's in the 61,000 square kilometer (23,550 square mile) zone in the Timor Sea between Australia and Indonesia.

Australian officials said on Friday that the first exploration bids would probably be called for in 1991.

Peter Cook, Australia's minister for resources, said that limited geological analysis and seismic exploration carried out in the area suggested that there could be more than a billion barrels of oil or gas beneath the seabed.

He added that the negotiations between Canberra and Jakarta "have been followed very closely by oil companies in Australia and overseas, and I would expect fierce competition for acreage within this new area."

Officials said that the cooperation treaty is to be signed on Monday by Gareth Evans, Australia's foreign minister, and Ali Alatas, Indonesian minister, on an airplane flying over the Timor Sea between Darwin and the Indonesian island of Bali.

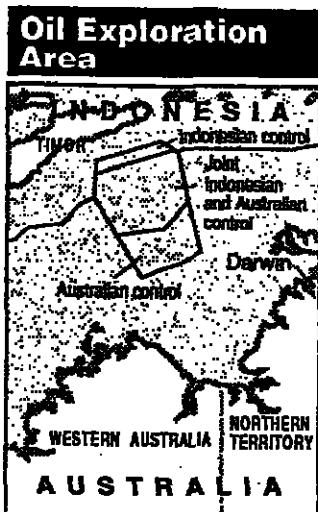
Under the treaty, the zone, known as the Timor Gap, is to be divided into three sections.

The northern section will fall under Indonesian jurisdiction and the southern section under Australian control. Each country will share 10 percent of its tax revenue from petroleum operations with the other.

The middle section, which is the largest and most prospective, will be administered by a joint Australian-Indonesian authority. It will issue exploration and production contracts.

Any oil or gas found by oil companies will be shared with the authority on an agreed basis. The authority's share will be split equally between the Australian and Indonesian governments.

Both countries are anxious to find more oil. While Australia is nearly 90 percent self-sufficient, oil



Oil Exploration Area

imports will rise sharply over the next decade as local production falls, unless new fields are discovered.

Indonesia, the fifth most populous nation in the world, is Asia's largest oil and natural gas producer. Petroleum exports are one of the country's major sources of foreign exchange and government revenue.

Australia and Indonesia agreed on a maritime boundary in the early 1970's. But the off-shore frontier had a gap of about 200 kilometers in it because East Timor at that time was a Portuguese colony.

Disputes between Australia and Indonesia over Timor, after Indonesia annexed the colony in 1976, complicated a legal dispute over how to extend the boundary across the Timor Gap.

The two sides have agreed to continue talks on settling the boundary dispute while opening the area to joint development.

The authority will receive a royalty of between about six percent of crude oil output in the first five years of production.

After oil companies have recovered all exploration, capital and operating costs, including depreciation, the authority will take a 50 percent share of production up to a rate of 50,000 barrels per day.

Where output is between 50,000 barrels and 150,000 barrels, the authority's share will be 60 percent. For production over 150,000 barrels, the authority's share will be 70 percent.

Gas production in the joint zone will be split 50-50 between the producing company and the authority, after the company has recovered costs.

Foreigners Add Taiwan Investments

TAIPEI — Foreign investment from Europe, the United States, Japan and Hong Kong poured into Taiwan at record levels in the first 11 months of 1989, Taiwan's Investment Commission said Friday.

Investment by Taiwanese abroad also is running at record rates. Official figures show foreign investment approvals in Taiwan jumped 108.6 percent, to a record \$2.19 billion in the 11 months from \$1.05 billion in the like 1988 period.

"Foreign investments are flooding into Taiwan, and there is no doubt that we are going to have a banner year this year," said Lin Kwan-tang, a commission spokesman.

Mr. Lin also said that Taiwanese, driven abroad by rising wages, a labor shortage and difficulty buying land at home, have invested overseas in record amounts this year.

The Investment Commission said overseas investments jumped 239.9 percent in the first 11 months of 1989, to \$690 million from \$203 million in the previous year.

"The figure is higher than our original target of \$600 million for the whole of 1989," Mr. Lin said. He estimated this year's total at a record of \$800 million.

Discussing foreign investment in Taiwan, he said that for all of 1989 it would reach between \$2.2 billion and \$2.3 billion, a record since the island allowed foreign businesses to invest in it in 1952. The commission expects at least another 10 percent rise in 1990, he said.

In the first 11 months of this year, Japanese were the top investors, with \$548 million committed. They were followed by investors from Europe, with \$472 million, the United States, \$322 million, and Hong Kong, \$209 million.

Economists said Taiwan's steady economic development and its population's strong purchasing power had attracted foreign investors.

Another potential problem is whether the international banking community would make good on pledges for a \$1.2 billion loan package, which was expected to be finalized in January. In Tokyo, Kunji Miyazaki, chairman of the Federation of Bankers Association of Japan said Japanese banks would stick to previous commitments.

Other sources, however, said the upsurge would increase the difficulty of finding new banks to sign up as lenders.

The challenges amount to a dizzying round of new economic worries for Mrs. Aquino.

"Confidence in the Philippines was rapidly rising, and this coup has squashed it," said Gerry Atterbury, a Southeast Asia analyst with Dataquest Inc.

He predicted the mutiny would cause potential investors to wait for 18 months to two years before committing to projects in the Philippines, a collection of about 7,000 islands whose 62 million people suffer from a poverty rate of 45 percent and an average annual income of \$350 per capita.

"The people already there have very little choice because they have ongoing manufacturing sites in place and all you can do is keep going," Mr. Atterbury said. "The people who are about to make the decision will say, 'No, we're not going there.'"

So far, Sony Corp. has announced it might postpone plans to build a \$350 million audio equipment plant near Manila. Caltex Petroleum Corp., one of the largest U.S. investors in the Philippines, said that it would assess the situation before deciding whether to proceed with new investment in its refinery.

Officials of Taiwan, which has become the Philippine's leading new investor in 1989, said that most businesses would adopt a wait-and-see attitude before proceeding with their projects.

"We had more investors on the way, but with the trouble now with the coup, I don't know whether they will continue or not," said Jen Liu, head of Taiwan's official embassy in Manila, the Pacific Economic & Cultural Center.

The United States maintains the largest investment presence in the Philippines, accounting for \$1.3 billion, or 35 percent of foreign holdings. Most of its investment is longstanding. U.S. investment in the Philippines had been flat for most of the 1980s but began to pick up last year.

Uprising in Philippines Overshadows 3 Years Of Confidence-Building

By Teresa Watanabe
Los Angeles Times Service

The attempted coup against President Corason C. Aquino of the Philippines has shattered three years of painstaking efforts to attract foreign investment, raising questions on whether the beleaguered nation will lapse into an economic crisis, analysts said.

Foreign investors had just begun to believe Mrs. Aquino's boasts that she was in control. Direct foreign investment had surged to \$986 million in 1988 from \$186 million in 1987, according to the World Bank.

But after military rebels mounted their sixth and most serious coup attempt in almost four years against Mrs. Aquino, new investors are now likely to think twice, several analysts said.

In addition, some experts predicted stock prices would plunge when exchanges reopen Monday and that money might begin to pour out of the country. If Mrs. Aquino were forced to impose currency controls, confidence would fall even further, said Paul H. Kreisberg, senior associate of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

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Investor's Asia				
Hong Kong Hang Seng		Singapore Straits Times		Tokyo Nikkei 225
Exchange	Index	Friday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	2754.11	2770.00	-0.57
Singapore	Straits Times	1444.96	1445.54	-0.04
Sydney	All Ordinaries	1626.10	1634.50	-0.51
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	37724.06	37558.11	-0.35
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	525.68	523.45	+0.43
Bangkok	Book Club	695.71	696.08	+1.40
Seoul	Composite Stock	864.50	874.94	-1.19
Taipei	Weighted Price	8513.80	8123.50	+4.80
Manila	Composite	N.Q.	N.Q.	-
New Zealand	Bardays	2009.64	2015.90	-0.31
Bombay	National Index	N.A.	395.78	-

Sources: Datastream, Reuters, AFP
Thursday close
* Thursday close

Managers Delay Report On Collapse of DFC

Agence France-Press

WELLINGTON — Statutory managers for the failed merchant bank DFC New Zealand Ltd. have delayed the release of their report on the company, the chairman of an advisory committee said Friday.

DFC collapsed last month with large, but as yet undisclosed, debts to major Japanese banks.

Sir Spencer Russell, who chairs a committee that was formed by the government to advise the statutory managers, said a Dec. 12 meeting of his panel had been deferred because the report by the managers has not been finalized.

He said the managers needed to

make a full review of a report on DFC by the U.S. firm J.P. Morgan & Co. before finalizing their own evaluation of the company's position.

Minister Defends Tactics

The New Zealand finance minister, David Caygill, has denied accusations that his refusal to bail out DFC New Zealand Ltd. would hurt the country's reputation among foreign investors, Reuters reported.

The New Zealand investor Sir Ron Brierley said last week that Mr. Caygill's decision was "another classic error of judgment which has definitely damaged New Zealand's reputation overseas."

Sir Ron, the chairman of Brierley Investments Ltd., said the decision not to intervene "is likely to cost far more in real economic terms in the long run than any fiscal loss to the government facing up to a measure of responsibility and reassurance when it should obviously have done so."

Mr. Caygill said Sir Ron's argument was flawed. "What he's comparing is one long-term cost, the damage to New Zealand's reputation, with a short-term cost, the amount of money the government might have had to pay to bail out the DFC. But that short-term cost would itself have had long-term consequences to the government's privatization program."

Scimitar Lists H.K. Funds

Reuters

HONG KONG — Scimitar Asset Management Asia Ltd. has received approval for full listings of its eight new mutual funds on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange, it said Friday.

The stock exchange also waived the trading levy on the mutual funds.

The open-ended funds began trading Dec. 19, with the guarantee of Standard Chartered PLC to pay holders on maturity in November 1999.

AMEX Friday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

High Low Stock Div Yld PE 100 High Low Stock Div Yld PE 100 High Low Stock Div Yld PE 100

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SPORTS

No. 3 Georgetown
Runs Over Carolina

By Steve Berkowitz
Washington Post Service
EAST RUTHERFORD, New Jersey — Told that one of the greatest preseason concerns of John Thompson, the Georgetown coach, was the ability of sophomore Alonzo Mourning and junior Dikembe Mutombo to play well together, North Carolina's senior center, Scott Williams, chuckled sarcastically.

"Well, the 6-foot, 11-inch (2.1-meter) Williams said, 'he doesn't have to worry about that anymore.'"

COLLEGE BASKETBALL

Not if their performance Thursday night was any indication. With the 6-10 Mourning and the 7-2 Mutombo providing the inside intimidation and senior guard Mark Tillman the outside scoring, third-ranked Georgetown defeated North Carolina, 93-81, in the Atlantic Coast Conference-Big East Challenge finale.

Mutombo had 10 blocked shots and 10 rebounds, Mourning 18 points, 14 rebounds and four blocked shots and Tillman 27 points as Georgetown (4-0) gave the Big East a 4-4 split in the series

with its southern rivals. In the other game of the doubleheader, Virginia beat Villanova, 73-65.

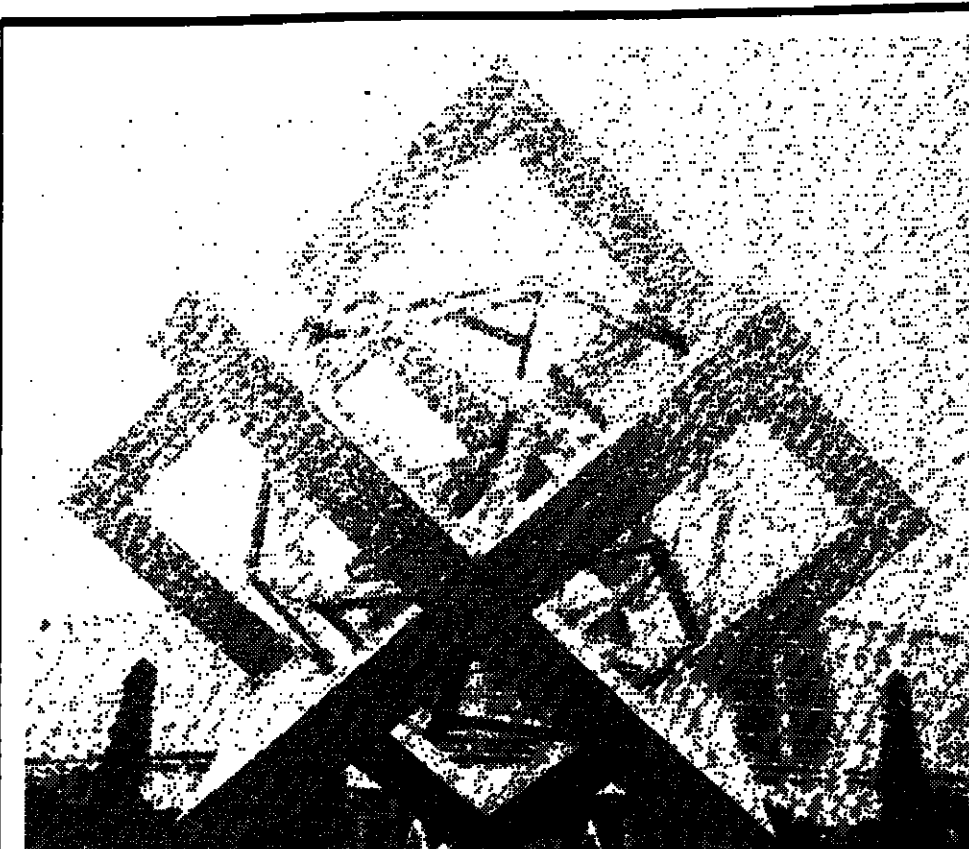
North Carolina was led by senior center Scott Williams and freshman George Lynch, who each scored 19 points.

"John really has them playing well as a team at this point," said North Carolina's coach, Dean Smith, who had beaten his good friend in their only other meetings — a second-round game in the 1980 Great Alaska Shootout and the 1982 NCAA tournament final. Both teams played sloppily early in the game, and the Hoyas ended with 28 turnovers, the Tar Heels with 23.

The Hoyas used an 11-3 run to take a 62-51 lead with a little more than 12 minutes to play, Mourning beginning the rally with two dunks off offensive rebounds.

The Tar Heels refused to be knocked out, but could get no closer than 72-67.

In the only other game Thursday involving a Top 25 team, No. 19 North Carolina State (6-1) used a 22-0 first-half run to bury Duquesne, 126-77. The Associated Press reported.



'Goal,' the huge wooden sculpture by Mario Corbelli, stands in front of the Sports Palace in Rome where the draw for the 1990 World Cup soccer tournament will be made Saturday. The draw, part of a star-studded ceremony that will be telecast worldwide, is to begin at 5:25 P.M. GMT.

FIFA Bars Chile in '94

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ROME — Chile was banned Friday from competing in the 1994 World Cup, and the team's coach and the former soccer federation president were given lifetime bans from international and national competition for covering up a faked injury of the team's goalkeeper, Roberto Rojas, in a match against Brazil.

The executive committee of the International Federation of Football Associations, world soccer's governing body, also annulled a deal that the U.S. Soccer Federation was negotiating with the NBC television network and Sports Channel America cable network for U.S. rights to the 1994 World Cup, officials said.

The executive committee also penalized Nigeria for having fielded over-age players during under-17 and under-20 competitions. The country will be banned from youth and Olympic competition through 1994. The 1991 World Youth Games, originally assigned to Nigeria, will be hosted by Portugal instead.

FIFA confirmed the previously announced lifetime suspension of Rojas, captain of the Chilean team, for his actions in a Sept. 3 World Cup qualifier against Brazil in Rio de Janeiro.

Rojas faked injury and was carried from the field by teammates after a flare exploded near him. Chile, trailing 1-0, refused to return, and FIFA later awarded the match to Brazil.

Sergio Stoppel, the Chilean federation president at the time, and Daniel Rodriguez, the team doctor who submitted a fraudulent medical certificate, also received lifetime suspensions. The team's coach, Orlando Aravena, received a lifetime ban from international soccer and was suspended for five years from the national level.

The vice captain of the team, Fernando Astengo, was disqualified from national and international play for five years.

On the television deal, FIFA's secretary general, Joseph Blatter, said, "It is not that FIFA disapproves of NBC. But we feel that all United States networks must be invited to bid for the television rights."

Blatter said that FIFA and not the U.S. federation, which is hosting the 1994 World Cup, would determine which network would receive the U.S. television rights. (AP, AFP)

Frisky Broncos Are Favored in Sunday's Super Bowl XXI Rematch Against Giants

By Thomas George
New York Times Service

The Denver Broncos (10-3) have clinched the American Football Conference West Division title but have plenty to gain in a rematch of Super Bowl XXI against the New York Giants (9-4) Sunday in Denver.

A victory would give the Broncos the home-field advantage throughout the playoffs, an edge that would prove beneficial: Since Dan Reeves became the Broncos' coach in 1981, they own the National Football League's best home record at 54-18.

"It would be a big boost for us to get the home-field advantage, but this team is not lacking in confidence," Reeves said.

The Giants have lost two games in a row and desperately need a lift. Denver lost on the road to the Los Angeles Raiders, by 16-13 in overtime, last Sunday. Before the game, Reeves angered several

Raiders when he said that he didn't like the Raiders, that the Raiders didn't like him and that the intense rivalry between the teams would continue because they operate as differently as night and day.

"I love the Giants," Reeves said, smiling. "They're my favorite team in the NFL. I always wanted to be a Giant. What a nice bunch of guys."

Nevada oddsmakers favor the Broncos by 3 points.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE
San Francisco (11-2) at Los Angeles Rams (9-4) — "The Rams play us like no other team," said Roger Craig, the 49ers' running back. "They see us and they literally see the second."

Los Angeles won five straight, lost four straight and now has won four straight. The Rams beat the 49ers by 13-12 on Oct. 1, but San Francisco has won nine consecutive road games, has not been shut out in 190 straight games and with a victory can clinch its sixth divisional title in the last seven seasons.

The teams are rated even.

Dallas (1-12) at Philadelphia (9-4) — How much will the bounty-hunting incident affect the game? Buddy Ryan, the Eagles' coach, said it assured his team won't have a letdown. Jimmy Johnson hopes it will fuel rather than distract his Cowboys. By any measure, this is an uphill task for Dallas. Philadelphia has won five straight over Dallas, Eagles by 11-7.

Detroit (4-9) at Chicago (6-7) — The Lions want to be among the National Football Conference Central Division teams that are routing the Bears' reign after five consecutive Chicago divisional titles. Detroit has won two consecutive games but has lost 10 straight against Chicago, including a 47-27 loss on Sept. 23. Featured are the NFL's leading rushers, the Lions' Barry Sanders (1,088 yards) and the Bears' Neal Anderson (1,073) yards by 7.

Atlanta (3-10) at Minnesota (8-5) — Minnesota owns the league's No. 1 defense but is concerned with

Deion Sanders' returns. The Vikings rank 24th in defending punt returns and 17th in defending kickoff returns. Vikings by 12.

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

Cleveland (7-5) at Indianapolis (6-7) — The Browns have scored only 20 points in their last three games. Bernie Kosar hasn't thrown a touchdown pass in the last three games. Cleveland, however, has won eight of nine from Indianapolis, including a 23-17 victory last season. Browns by 1.

Pittsburgh (6-7) at New York Jets (4-9) — Pittsburgh had won all nine games in this series before the Jets won by 24-20 last season. The Jets have won two straight and are improving with a boost from a young defensive line and the return of receiver Al Toon from injury. Jets by 1.

Seattle (5-8) at Cincinnati (7-6) — Chuck Knox was a relieved man when the Seahawks upset the Buffalo Bills by 17-16 on Monday night to snap a four-game losing streak. But there is plenty more room to improve against Cincinnati, which beat the defending AFC West champions, 21-13, in last season's playoffs. Bengals by 12.

New England (5-8) at Miami (7-6) — Miami seeks its first sweep of New England since 1984, but the Patriots have won four straight at Miami. Raymond Berry, the Patriots' coach, is 8-2 against Miami. Dolphins by 6.

INTERCONFERENCE
Kansas City (6-6) at Green Bay (8-5) — This matchup features two peaking teams and should provide plenty of thrills in the Chiefs' first visit to Green Bay. Dan Majkowski, the Packers' quarterback, has six 300-yard passing games, but the Chiefs' pass defense ranks second in the league and has not allowed a 300-yard passer in its last 31 games. Packers by 3.

New Orleans (6-7) at Buffalo (8-5) — The Saints own the No. 1 rushing defense in the league, but rank next to last stopping the pass. Buffalo, too, is an enigma. Last season the Bills were 12-4 behind a stout defense and a simplistic offense, but this season the defense has shipped to 12th overall while the offense has leaped to fifth overall. Jim Mora, the Saints' coach, is benching Bobby Hebert (15 touchdowns, 15 interceptions) and starting John Fournette at quarterback. Bills by 5.

San Diego (4-9) at Washington (7-6) — Joe Gibbs seeks his 100th victory as NFL coach and would become the 19th in league history to win 100. Redskins by 9.

Phoenix (5-8) at Los Angeles Raiders (7-6) — The Raiders are three victories shy of their first playoff berth since 1985 and are 5-0 at home under Art Shell's coaching. Tampa Bay (5-8) at Houston (8-5) — "We're the only team since 1987 to not lose two games in a row," said Jerry Glavinski, the Oilers' coach, whose team is in first place in the AFC Central this late in a season for the first time since 1967. Tampa Bay has been in a league-record three straight one-point games. Oilers by 8.

It's Just Possible That Santa Claus Is Irish

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — If you've got nothing to do on Christmas Day, and you are in the United States, you can watch Notre Dame football. All day and all night.

It starts at 10 A.M. on SportsChannel America with Notre Dame and Michigan. Then there's Notre Dame and Michigan State, plus Southern California and Notre Dame, followed by Notre Dame-Pittsburgh, Notre Dame-Penn State and Notre Dame-Miami.

Each game will be cut to two hours, but there also will be highlights from the team's other six games this season — 16 hours in all.

BOOKS

HOKUSAI

By Matthi Forrer with texts by Edmond de Goncourt. 399 pages. \$85. Rizzoli International Publications, 55 West Oak Ridge Drive, Hagerstown, Md., 21740

HOKUSAI: Life and Work

By Richard Lane. 320 pages. \$50. E. P. Dutton, 2 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10016.

HOKUSAI: One Hundred Poets

By Peter Morre. 222 pages. \$80. George Braziller, Inc., 60 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10010.

Reviewed by Kunio Francis Tanabe

A GREAT wave from the east hit Paris a century ago. Monet, Manet, Degas and Whistler, the Goncourt brothers and their circle of influential friends oohed and aahed over vividly colored woodblock prints from faraway Japan and started a wave called japonisme. More than any other print, according to Richard Lane, Hokusai's "Great Wave" astounded the Impressionists and Post-Impressionists.

Debussey's "La Mer" and Rilke's "Der Berg" were said to have been partly inspired by the print from Hokusai's series, "Thirty-Six Views of Mt. Fuji." It shows a huge cresting wave towering over a snow-capped Mt. Fuji in the distance, about to engulf three boats and their covering carsmen.

Hokusai, of course, never had an inkling that he would be famous on the far side of the globe, since he died in 1849, before Japan opened its doors to the West. "Mad About Drawing Hokusai," he signed some of his work during his long career, and aptly so, since his oeuvre is in excess of 30,000 works. Born in 1760 in Katsushika, a colorful plebeian part of Edo (now Tokyo), he was apprentice to the famous Shunsho during the golden age of ukiyo-e, drawings of the fleeting "floating world." He illustrated books, poems, greeting cards, kakemono (hanging scrolls that are the centerpiece of Japanese-style rooms) and signed his name more than 50 different ways.

There are no better visual sources of old Japan before the onslaught of modernization than the drawings and engravings of such masters as Hokusai and Hiroshige.

Matthi Forrer, a curator at the National Museum of Ethnology in Leiden, the Netherlands, chose to highlight some of Edmond de Goncourt's pioneering work on Hokusai written in 1896 and supplement it with his own and other scholars' more recent research and interpretations. His book competes in many ways with

Richard Lane's monograph, although Lane's seems to be intended more for the lay reader or collector.

When Hokusai was 75, he began a series of woodblock prints under the title, "Pictures of 100 Poets by 100 Poets, Explained by a Wet Nurse."

On that distant mount,
Over the slope below the peak,
Cherries are in flower; May
the mists of higher hills
Not arise to veil the scene.

To illustrate this poem, for instance, Hokusai chose a familiar contemporary scene with peddlers, laborers, merchants, women with bare feet and tucked kimono, converging on a hill near Takasago. It is a delightfully comic misinterpretation of a famous poem written by Matsuo (1041-1111), and recited as part of a popular card game still played on New Year's Day. Peter Morre's handsome volume, "Hokusai: A Hundred Poets," includes 89 images, 31 of which were completed. These color reproductions, almost in their original 15-by-10-inch (38-by-25-centimeter) size, are amazingly vivid and would tempt a number of people to decorate the book and hang some on the wall.

A caveat for those who might purchase the Forrer or Lane volumes: They are quite comprehensive, which means they include many of Hokusai's elaborately pornographic prints.

Kunio Francis Tanabe is on the staff of The Washington Post.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

EFFORTS are underway to solve the difficulties of bridge players with impaired hearing, aided by a grant from the American Contract Bridge League's Education Fund. A useful aid in dealing with this problem in tournaments is the bidding box, which does away with the need for spoken bidding. It was developed in Sweden by the late Eric Jannersten who offered the diagrammed deal as a straightforward example of card reading. South reaches three no-trump after East has opened the bidding with one heart. The heart eight is led, and South does not wish to pin his hopes on an even split in diamonds. He would like to surrender a diamond trick, preserving communications with the dummy, without allowing the defense to take a bunch of heart tricks. It is clear that West has led his top heart, and that East has a five-card or six-card heart suit headed by the king-queen-nine. So South's first move must be to play on honors from the dummy and allow East to win the trick. East cannot safely continue hearts, and is likely to shift to a club. Since East is almost sure to have the club ace to justify his opening bid, South can put up the king with confidence. When it wins he can duck a diamond and is in full control, barring a 4-4 split in that suit. Failing to play the club king would lead to trouble, for West would have the chance to lead another heart. South can still survive, but only by an implausible play. Even without the clue from the bidding, the play of the club king would be indicated. If it wins, the contract is virtually assured, and if it loses to the ace, little has been lost.

NORTH

♠ 1386

♥ AK85432

♦ 10

WEST

♠ 1086

♥ 52

♦ QJ10

♣ Q7532

EAST (D)

♠ QJ72

♥ QK974

♦ A85

♣ A84

SOUTH

♠ AKQ4

♥ A85

♦ 78

♣ KJ98

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

East 1 ♠ South 2 ♠ West 3 ♠ North 3 ♠

Pass Pass Pass Pass

West led the heart eight.

PEANUTS



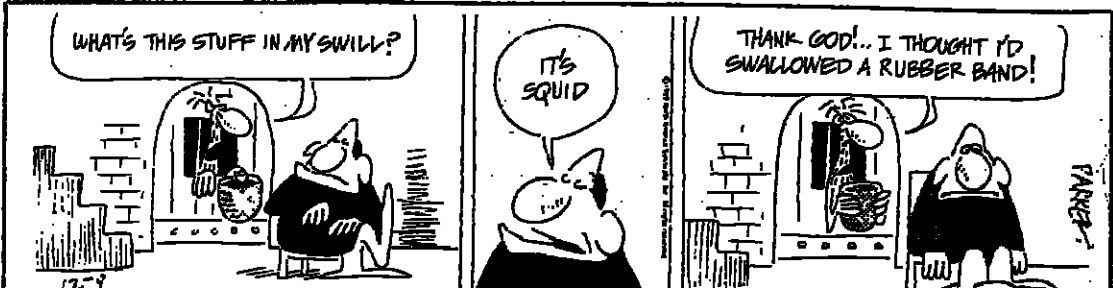
BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD

Steroid Study
Finds a Risk
Of Addiction

By Warren E. Leary
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Research suggests that people who take anabolic steroids to promote muscle growth may become addicted to the drugs, scientists at Yale University have found.

The researchers, who surveyed medical literature and other reports, said that high-dose, long-term steroid use could cause many of the classic signs of drug addiction, including craving the substance, inability to stop using it and withdrawal symptoms.

Based on this evidence, the researchers said, they "postulate the existence of a previously unrecognized drug addiction, a steroid hormone dependence disorder," and that steroid use should be treated much like other addictive drug abuse.

"If the hypothesis is confirmed, we must add the complications of substance dependence to the known risk of high-dose sex steroids," said the researchers, Dr. Kenneth B. Kashkin and Dr. Herbert D. Kleber of the Yale University School of Medicine. "We also conclude that anabolic-steroid abuses need to be treated rather than tested and punished."

Their report was published in Friday's issue of the Journal of the American Medical Association.

Anabolic steroids are synthetic derivatives of the male sex hormone testosterone. They have the same muscle-building and tissue-building effects of naturally occurring male sex hormones. The drugs, traditionally, and illegally, have been taken by competitive athletes to build strength and muscle mass.

Long-term use of the synthetic hormones is known to cause damage to the liver, the testicles, and other organs. In addition, psychotic behavior, overaggressiveness and injuries from overexertion have been attributed to use of the drugs.

Kashkin said by telephone that, until now, scientists had not organized hints and suggestions from other research into a cohesive theory that steroids might be addictive.

He added: "We are particularly concerned because of reports that high school students are using steroids even when they are not taking part in competitive sports."

